Book Reviews

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POMPEII: ITS LIFE AND ART.*

FEW relics of Roman antiquity quicken the imagination more than Pompeii. Even the layman, to whom the remains on the Palatine may be only meaningless masses of rubbish, finds a charm in the ruins of the Campanian city. No doubt the interest of the visitor is deepened by the beauty of the situation as well as by his sense of the dramatic and tragic circumstances of the city's destruction, of which Vesuvius' smoke is a vivid reminder, but whatever the cause may be, the average visitor attempts to retrace the eighteen centuries since the city was buried, to rebuild the town, and to call back into the empty streets and buildings the busy life of former days. Yet this task is not an easy one even for the trained observer; for one not a specialist it is impossible to revive the city and its people and to understand the meaning of its life without proper assistance and guidance. The English reader has had no adequate books to meet his needs—the older English works are antiquated; and even if books in other languages have been open to him, the material has been on the whole too scattered in expensive publications to be readily available. A book has been needed of moderate compass to treat in a popular, but thoroughly scientific way, the life and art of Pompeii, and interpret them to the reader. This need Professor Mau, of the German Archæological Institute at Rome, has supplied in this new work.

No man living has a better right to speak on Pompeii than Professor Mau; for a quarter of a century he has been a devoted student of the city, and furthermore he possesses the ability to present his scientific knowledge in a clear and attractive fashion. The book has had a worthy translator in Professor Kelsey. It should be stated that the translation has been made from Professor Mau's manuscript, and that the German edition has not yet appeared.

The work is divided into six parts: after an introduction dealing with the situation, history of the city, its burial, and the excavations to the present time, the first part treats of the public places and buildings; under this head the author presents a detailed account of the centers of the public and communal life of the Pompeians, their temples, courts, baths, theatres, and amphitheatre. It is interesting to the archæologist to note that in describing the Doric temple on the *forum triangulare* Mau agrees with Weichardt in placing an uneven number of columns on the front, as is the case in the temple at Agrigentum, in spite of the opposition some have made to this view. In the chapter on the larger theatre emphasis is laid on the important bear-

**Pompeii: Its Life and Art.* By August Mau. Translated into English by Francis W. Kelsey. The Macmillan Company.

ing this building has on the burning question whether the Greek theatre had a stage or not. In opposition to Dr. Doerpfeld's view that the stage was developed in Italy during the Roman period when there was no longer any chorus to occupy the orchestra, it is here pointed out that the theatre at Pompeii was built at least a century before there was any permanent theatre at Rome, and was built on Greek models, although intended, it is true, for plays that did not require a chorus to occupy the orchestra. Its stage is three feet high—less than the height given by Vitruvius for the stage of the Roman theatre—and so arranged that free interchange between a chorus and actors would have been possible as required by the extant Greek dramas.

Interesting as the first part of the book undoubtedly is, the majority of readers will find a greater interest in the parts that deal with the homes, the private and business life, the burial places, and the art of the people. In his treatment of the Pompeian houses Mau has given the more important a chapter each. Recent visitors to Pompeii will be glad to find an excellent description of the house of the Vettii, unearthed in 1894–5, as well as of the villa at Boscoreale, excavated in 1897, where was discovered the beautiful silver treasure which some hoped at the time might be acquired for this country, but which the munificence of Baron Rothschild secured for the Louvre. It is to be regretted that it was not possible to give a description of the treasure in this book.

In the part devoted to the trades and occupations of the Pompeians it is shown that the sources of our information are threefold: inscriptions in which trades or trade guilds —the barbers, perfumers, goldsmiths, fullers—are mentioned, wall paintings, and the remains of buildings used as workshops. It would seem that nearly all the trades at Pompeii were organized into guilds, for besides those just mentioned we find the dealers in garlic had an organization, likewise the cloak-makers, dyers, gig-drivers, pack-carriers, muleteers, and fishermen. Apparently these 'trades-unions' had all the modern fondness for politics, for the inscriptions in which they are mentioned are chiefly recommendations of candidates for municipal office, as *Trebium aed. tonsores*, "The barbers recommend Trebius for the office of aedile." The trades of the bakers, fullers, and tanners are better known to us than the others; not simply have shops and work rooms been found with mills, ovens, troughs, and pits practically intact, but a number of wall paintings show men in the act of carrying on these occupations, thus making our understanding of the ruins clearer.

Pompeian art is treated under the heads of architecture, sculpture, and painting. An introductory chapter on technique and the styles of decoration employed precedes the chapter on the paintings proper. Perhaps nothing impresses the visitor to Pompeii and the Naples Museum more than the universal use of paintings as a means of wall decoration. Mau reckons that some thirty-five hundred in all have been discovered. Yet it is a remarkable fact that in the period between 80 B.C. and 79 A.D. no advance in technique or composition can be detected. The painters, whether of rude sketches or of such delicate work as may be seen in the better pictures of the house of the Vettii, were all copyists with no creative power. But in spite of this fact we can hardly overestimate the value of these copied works. They give us a better knowledge of composition and treatment in the Hellenistic period than we can get from any other source; in some few cases the pictures probably reproduce paintings of the period before Alexander. Aside from their varying value as works of art, the genre paintings throw a deal of light on the life and customs of the Romans. There is hardly an occupation or recreation that is not thus illustrated. Sometimes with a happy idealization of common toil Cupids and Psyches are represented as engaged in common work-a-day occupa-

tions, making and selling oil and wine, plying the trade of goldsmiths, or employed in similar pursuits. This pretty conceit is nowhere better expressed than on a dainty frieze in the house of the Vettii, the more interesting parts of which are produced among the illustrations. We may here note in passing that the entire book is rich in illustrative plates, plans and cuts, some 260 in number, many of which are now published for the first time. The restorations are especially valuable, as they are not fanciful, but present the results of careful study.

The inscriptions offer much that is curious and interesting. Apart from the more formal inscriptions cut in stone, the short bits of writing painted or scratched on the walls aid in recalling ancient life to a remarkable degree. The numerous election 'placards' show that political methods have changed little in eighteen hundred years. There is also a very modern sound in the notices of buildings 'to rent.' Especially interesting is the advertisement of a certain Julia Felix, who offered a bath for rent fit for 'the nine hundred' (*nongentum*), that is, the moneyed aristocracy.

Space does not allow the enumeration of all classes of inscriptions; lovers' greetings, good wishes of friends and ill will of enemies, bits of Lucretius, Virgil, and Ovid are found scribbled on the walls, together with the record of various transactions and events. One virtuous gentleman records that one day at Nuceria he won about $130 at play, and 'fair play at that.' The closing chapter of the part dealing with inscriptions gives an interesting account of the wax tablets which contained the receipts and records of the banker Cæcilius Jucundus.

In his conclusion Mau discusses the significance of Pompeian culture. The city was only a well-to-do bourgeois town of possibly 25,000 inhabitants at the most, so that we cannot expect to find in it the more perfect expressions of art for example, such as existed in the great capitals, and, fortunately for us, its situation and history prevented the development within it of a peculiar life; its civilization was typical and representative, and from that very fact comes its value for the interpretation of contemporary Roman life.

This book is one of great worth and will appeal to all who have an interest in other civilizations than our own.

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SOME NOTES ON THE MACMILLAN COMPANY'S HOLIDAY BOOKS.

OUT of a somewhat long list of books which The Macmillan Company publish this fall there are at least a dozen which deserve special notice by reason of their subject or illustrations and which may be chosen for their peculiar value as Holiday Books—books for presentation. A visit to any of the great metropolitan book stores at this season is an instructive sight for one who is inclined to wonder what becomes of the many books he sees advertised in his daily paper. He will realize the growing tendency among intelligent people not to waste money on gifts which have little but a passing attraction for the eye. A good book is the first thing that such a person would look for; a gift which can be taken in the hand and read and valued for itself and its associations without regard of season, and which will always bear with it some flavor of the taste of the giver.

It is perhaps owing to its narrative form that biography shares with fiction the largest meed of popularity, so it will be well to begin our notice with a few words on Bishop Whipple's autobiography which he calls *Lights and Shadows of a Long Episcopate*. There may have been shadows in the Bishop's life, but to the readers of his book the success which he has won by his faithful courage, sheds such a light on his work that any clouds that may have crossed his path have long since left the sky blue above him, and seem, if anything, to throw into clearer vision the good he has done to his generation. His pages, as was expected, deal largely with his great and successful mission among the Indians at Faribault. This work brought him into touch with many of the famous men of his day. His book "abounds in anecdotes" to quote the *Outlook*, "some of which have passed into currency, but here appear in their original historic form * * * It is difficult to lay down our pen. There are fundamental principles in this book which we wish to expound; anecdotes which we wish to retell; and eloquent paragraphs—with an eloquence as naïvely and unconsciously simple as that of the writer—which we would fain quote." Many of the anecdotes are of such men as Lincoln and Sherman, and find their subjects as wide afield as in Paris, with the famous Dr. Evans. A fine portrait of the Bishop serves as a frontispiece, while there are others of many interesting men, Indians and whites, and several full-page illustrations of open air confirmations among the tepees: mission houses and scenes of work. The work is a monument in itself and is sure of a wide and appreciative reading to all who can value a noble life full of picturesque and forceful action.

Another notable book on an American subject is the beautifully illustrated *Child Life in Colonial Days*, by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, whose last book on *Home Life in Colonial Days* has won so prominent a place for itself among works on the quaint household lore of American history. Mrs. Earle has collected some two hundred objects, dolls, cradles, samplers, games, portraits and a host of others, and has reproduced them in charming half-tone illustrations which she has scattered through her text. There is one collection which is unique—that of some thirty portraits of children in their curious attitudes and costumes, ancestors, no doubt, of many an American who will read the book. While not intended for young people, this is a book which will appeal to them in its own way as strongly as it will to the older heads for whom it is written.

A work of quite a different order is August Mau's *Pompeii: Its Life and Art*. This is a sumptuously illustrated book with about a hundred half tone reproductions of scenes, pictures, statues and metal work from the excavations. There are also many full-page photogravures which lend much beauty and dignity to the volume. It has been translated by Professor Francis W. Kelsey, of the University of Michigan, and is a popular treatment of a subject of unending interest, both to the student of art and to the cultivated man or woman who is at home in cities and among people to whose manners and customs we owe so much of our own civilization, and nearly all our æsthetic enjoyments.

A book by James Barnes is always welcome. He combines in a happy way the functions of the story teller and historian of the sea. His last book is *Drake and His Yeomen*. His story is told by Sir Matthew Maunsell, who was a friend and follower of Drake, and while the characters and the plot are imaginary the main incidents are historical. Mr. Barnes has the faculty of choosing those chapters in history which, when truthfully and graphically told, are so full of action and life that they shade into the borderland of fiction. This will perhaps prove to be the most notable book for

boys which has appeared this season. The many full-page drawings are by Carlton Chapman, whose sea pictures are so well known. The frontispiece is a colored drawing by a new process, which has all the charm of a good water color.

While F. Marion Crawford's *Via Crucis* is running into its fifth edition in as many weeks since its issue, it is not out of place to speak of the new edition of *Saracinesca*, which has been illustrated by Orson Lowell and which, with its stamped sateen covers in two volumes, will make a handsome work for one who likes to see an old friend in an "edition de luxe." Mr. Orson Lowell's drawings for the *Choir Invisible* are fresh in our memories, and have won some well-earned praise for their delicate beauty and charm of line. In order to make a success of the drawings of *Saracinesca* he went over to Italy and spent the spring and summer with Mr. Crawford as a guide among the scenes of the book, making sketches and drawings which give a fresh touch of reality to the brilliantly told story. There are twelve full-page photogravures, while a fountain here, and a doorway of antique grace there, a door knocker, or a quaint turn in a narrow street, afford the artist an opportunity for a telling initial letter or a tail piece.

Another writer who must not be forgotten is Beulah Marie Dix, who while still at Radcliffe College wrote *Hugh Gwyeth*, which attracted considerable notice and ran through many editions last year. Her new book is called *Soldier Rigdale*. It is the story of a young boy who sailed on the *Mayflower* to new Plymouth, and who becomes a devoted adherent and friend of Miles Standish. The story is told with the same strength of grasp as the earlier book, the same exquisite sublety in construction and is distinctly a book to put into the hands of young people. It is another striking instance of the return to American subjects for romantic treatment—the working of a field in fiction which is rapidly building up a group of American writers who have had the clear, good sense to see the wealth of material which lies so close at hand in the stirring history of our own land. The illustrations are by Reginald Birch and are a story in themselves.

Wabeno, the Magician, is a sequel to *Tommy Anne and the Three Hearts*, by Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright. It is a story of child life with nature, interwoven with Indian legends. Wabeno, the spirit of wild nature, the answer to unanswerable questions, is the Indian equivalent to the god Pan. Mrs. Wright is particularly happy in telling the story of living things so that the mind of the child can grasp the import of God's works. Herein perhaps lies the reason for her great popularity with children. This last book of hers has been illustrated by Mr. Joseph M. Gleeson, who, unlike many illustrators seems to have read and absorbed the spirit of the book, if we may judge from his work.

Another book for children is *The Jingle Book*, a whimsical set of rhymes for the young, or to be read to them. They are written by Carolyn Wells, and each is illustrated by that prince of comic draughtsmen, Oliver Herford.

Outdoor life *Among English Hedgerows*, by Clifton Johnson, illustrated from many photographs taken by the author, and with an introduction by Hamilton W. Mabie, takes the reader through English lanes and village streets. There is many a delightful glimpse into the life of the country folk of the western counties.

Our final note shall be upon the biography of *Abraham Lincoln; the Man of the People*, about which we are hearing so much discussion. Mr. Hapgood has "brought to bear for the first time upon Lincoln's wonderful life the genius which enables countless millions who never saw him, the greater part of whom were born since he was slain, to know Lincoln in some real degree as he was known by the wisest and most intimate of

his personal and official associates." So says one journal, while the *Boston Advertiser* speaks of it as "one of the most remarkable biographies ever written by an American." The nearer a novel writer gets to truth in portrayal the greater will his fiction be. Mr. Hapgood reverses the order and by his masterly handling of his material has given us a biography which has all the essentials of a great novel; and he has brought to bear on his work—as Justin McCarthy says of him—a critical faculty which marks him of the broader and higher school of which Lessing has perhaps been the leader hitherto. We may think we know something of Lincoln, but it is certain that until we have read Mr. Hapgood's book we have never *seen* him, so lifelike does his homely, gaunt form move through the pages. There is hardly a doubt that this is the best biography of Lincoln that has yet been done.

"THEY THAT WALK IN DARKNESS."*

Israël était récompensé de sa fidélité à la loi par le bien-être.—Renan.

IT has come to be quite the fashion to talk and write about Mr. Zangwill as the interpreter and prophet of Judaism, and to censure or to praise him according as his tales of Jewish life arouse emotions of resentment or of pleasure in the minds of persons who proclaim themselves to have absolute knowledge of his themes. It is my purpose for the most part to discuss Mr. Zangwill simply as a literary artist, in the light of his recent volume of short stories, *They That Walk in Darkness*. So unfashionable a proceeding requires explanation.

It seems to me that most of Mr. Zangwill's critics who are accusing him of lack of candor and with being profane, if not blasphemous, have approached his work with the eye of moralists, who, searching for an exposition of doctrine and not finding it, declare that the author is neither interpreter nor prophet, that his pictures are incomplete, and that his pen lacks the reverence which his subject demands. In his realistic stories they see the opportunities missed where the pen of an idealist might have dished up moral manna. In his idealizations they abhorr the lack of documentary evidence of reality. But in either case they resolutely refuse to recognize the literary artist par excellence. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Hebrew detractors of Mr. Zangwill possess the same lack of candor, the same want of religious perception, the same ignorance of actual Judaism, which they affirm are conspicuous in his works. Let us see.

Mr. Zangwill is always objective. His characters may sneer at the Kaddish. He does not. Or, they may pronounce the most eloquent panegyrics on Judaism. He does not. He allows his characters to speak as he has evidently heard persons speak in the same environment with which he surrounds his people. And he chronicles events. Some of the dialogue is not of the nature to move the reader to admire the speaker. Some of the events are startling, but not more so to the minds of the advocates of progressive Judaism, than they are to Gentile sensibilities. The opening paragraph of the initial story reads; "It was not till she had fasted every Monday and Thursday for a twelve month, that Zillah's long yearning for a child was gratified. She gave birth—O more than fair-dealing God—to a boy."

There is certainly no irreverence in the way this fact is recorded. Now as to the

* *They That Walk in Darkness*. By Israel Zangwill. The Macmillan Company.

dialogue: In "Bethulah," when the Wonder Rabbi refuses to show himself to gratify the curiosity of a stranger Yarchi sneeringly comments, "He couldn't come down, couldn't he? I daresay he wasn't sober enough." But Yarchi is only a sneering commonplace individual who imagines himself a wit.

When the parents of Salvina read the epitaph on their daughter's head stone—a daughter who had sacrificed her life for the selfish comfort of her mother, for the vanity of a sister, the victim of a father's egotism and a brother's self-indulgence—the woman who had brought her into the world, yet who had remained completely oblivious to the tireless efforts that the great soul of her homely little daughter was making to lift her toward sweetness and light says: "But I don't bear her malice, and I don't grudge her what the stone says." To which the reprobate father piously replies, "No you mustn't. Besides, everybody knows one never puts the whole truth on tombstones."

In another tale a sister seeking to discover her lost brother in the much-talked-of author of a fashionable comedy waits "many hours to gain a good point of view in the first row of the gallery, being too economical to risk more than a shilling on the possibility of relationship to the dramatist." And this brother *was* the famous dramatist, who had forsaken Judaism and had once uttered with all the bitterness of repressed youth, "the blind fools! To fancy that religion can lie in clothes, almost as if it was something you could carry in your pockets! But that's where most of their religion does lie—in their pockets." But the young man was a prodigal who later was to return to the faith of his fathers, and who fate decreed should die in the Holy City, even as his father, the Maggid, was not permitted to do. The Maggid had hurried to London to be present at his son's death bed. They passed each other on the way. When the news came, tears of joy sprang to his bleared eyes. "He died in Jerusalem," he kept murmuring happily at intervals. "My Isaac died in Jerusalem." Three days later the Maggid died in London.

Yarchi, the humorist, before alluded to, says that "these new Wonder Rabbis can only work one miracle." "What is that?" the stranger asks. "The greatest of all—making their worshippers support them like princes."

"And my gilt clock" cries Salvina's mother when she finds that her husband has deserted her taking the household furniture, "that I trembled even to wind up, and the big vase with the picture on it, and my antimacassars, and my beautiful couch that nobody had ever sat upon! Oh my God, oh my God!" "Pooh!" utters Salvina's brother on another occasion "Travelling's travelling. There's nothing to understand. Whatever the article is, you just tell lies about it."

It may readily be imagined that the persons into whose mouths the above scraps of conversation are put or who are moved by the emotions indicated are not those with whom one would care to be on intimate terms. The words reveal rather the foibles of individuals than those of type. But how singularly trivial and unconvincing they all become when placed by the side of the remonstrance the Meshumad utters to his son, who, unconscious of his Hebrew blood, had been brought up in the Greek Church and in Russian institutions, with every adverse feeling subordinated to his hatred of the Jews and their religion. This is what the Meshumad or apostate says:

"Vermin, indeed!" I cried hotly, for I could no longer restrain myself. "And what know you of these vermin of whom you speak with such assurance? What know you of their inner lives, of their sanctified homes, of their patient sufferings? Have you penetrated to their hearts and seen the beautiful naïveté of their lives, their simple faith in God's protection, though it may well seem illusion, their unselfish domesticity, their sublime scorn of temptation, their fidelity to the faith of

their ancestors, their touching celebrations of fast and festival, their stanchness to one another, their humble living and their high respect for things intellectual, their unflinching toil from morn till eve for a few kopecks of gain, their heroic endurance of every form of torment, vilification contempt?"

In "Transitional," in "The Keeper of Conscience," and in "Incurable" Mr. Zangwill gives us three sublime types of womanhood that one may search for in vain through myriads of volumes to find so tenderly and truly fashioned. Judaism made these women possible, and yet not one of them among her very own would be considered "religious." Little Schnapsie gives up her Christian lover solely because it had come to her knowledge that her marriage would prove a grievous blow to her aged father, however hard he might try to hide it. I have already touched upon the sacrifices of Salvina. And last of the three is Sarah, the incurable, poor, ignorant, petty in her narrow world of material things, who surrenders her husband to another woman who can better administer his daily needs and make a home for him than she, the invalid for life. These three—Schnapsie, Salvina and Sarah—are intensely human creations. Their humanity rises incalculably higher than their Judaism and almost obliterates it, but only as the perfect flower obliterates the bud.

The curious fault with many of Mr. Zangwill's Hebrew critics seems to be the fretful consciousness of individual failings, for which they imagine they are "retained" to apologize. Mr. Zangwill makes no apology, but then, as I have already intimated, it is hardly incumbent upon the artist to prate of morality.

Not only does the widely separate placing of the scenes in the stories before me—London, New York, St. Petersburg, Odessa, Zloczszol, etc.—offer a broad range of study in the color of various localities, but I believe that I am not mistaken in saying that the tales themselves belong to distinct and separate periods of the author's career, so that there is interest in them too from the point of view of literary evolution. But be that as it may, they are all true short stories, in the most academic significance of the term. In action, in plot, in character, they belong to the class which, among the French, has become "un genre national." It is exceeding doubtful if even the late M. de Maupassant ever succeeded in presenting within the narrow limits of "un conte" the vast human sympathy, the contrast of mental asphyxia with intellectual light, the eager faith in human paradox when religion failed, that Mr. Zangwill gives us in the title story *They That Walk in Darkness*. Here he is at his best as an analyst of minds shut in from health, beauty and culture.

Brum was the name of the child that had come to bless the middle years of his parents. He was a sickly child, but possessed abnormal mental activity. He read everything, and remembered what he read. His parents, ignorant in all things save what pertained to their religion, wished to give their son to the church. While a mere lad he was stricken blind. The most famous specialists of London, for the parents had amassed a fortune, were consulted and shook their heads. Then came fate in the guise of a char woman.—"It was the Sabbath Fire-Woman who, appropriately enough, kindled the next glimmer of hope in Zillah's bosom." * * * "If he was my bhoy, the darlint, I'd cure him, aisy enoygh, so I wud." Zillah's sobs ceased. "How?" she asked, her eyes gleaming strangely "I'd take him to the Pope, av course."

The mother is determined to take her boy to Rome, but when she first attempts to broach the subject to him she discovers that she must lead him there under the delusion that he is going to see a great doctor. So these two set out, and as they travel through

France and Switzerland his mind pours forth his fund of information concerning these countries, while with her eyes he looks upon their beauties. As time passes, she grows more fluent in her descriptions. At length they are in the Eternal City. Through the good offices of a Catholic lady an audience with the Pope is obtained. Still the boy is in ignorance of the identity of "the great physician" he has come so far to consult. As they stood waiting, "his ear was strung for the ting-ting of the bell summoning the sufferers one by one."

> At last a wave of awe swept over the little fashionable gathering, and set Zillah's heart thumping, and the room fading in mist, through the tall, venerable, robed figure, the eagle features softened in benediction, gleamed like a god's. Then she found herself on her knees, with Brum at her side, and the wonderful figure passed between two rows of reverent pilgrims.
>
> "Why must I kneel, mother?" murmured Brum feebly.
>
> "Hush! Hush!" she whispered. "The great doc—"—she hesitated in awe of the venerable figure—"The great healer is here."
>
> "The great healer!" breathed Brum. His face was transfigured with ecstatic forevision. "'Who openeth the eyes of the blind,'" he murmured, as he fell forward in death.

"Transitional" and "The Keeper of Conscience" are marvellous studies in realism, in which with consummate care human frailities are laid bare and human virtues are revealed through the enigma of commonplace existence in the great East End of London. Into these pages Mr. Zangwill puts the full strength of his virile, facile style, every word of which is an important detail in the ingenious construction of his canvas.

But what can be said of "Satan Makatrig," of "Bethulah," and of "The Diary of a Meshumad"? The first is a lurid study of a soul that hangs suspended between superstition and reality, a religious derelict blown hither and thither upon the sea of doubt and discontent. Possibly the motive of this tale begins and ends in its art. But it is an art that is exacting and remorseless, and one that will permit no slight on the part of the reader. Turn then to the pages of "Bethulah" and "The Diary of a Meshumad" and read in these idealizations the romance and beauty of love that outlasts the grave, the lessons of fidelity and of long suffering, or of repentance and of resignation.

Mr. Zangwill is master of the art of contrasts, both in description and dialogue. Nevertheless his action is so delicately conceived and moves so evenly that whatever mental astonishment is felt the causes are indiscernible. The volume entitled *They That Walk in Darkness* assures its author a permanent place among the great short story writers of the world. His art is of the kind which reveals fresh beauties the more it is studied. But it will remain illusive to the analyst until the effect it produces is rubbed from the memory. But this is not so easily performed. There is more of the mental burr in Mr. Zangwill's work than it is the usual fortune of critics to encounter.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

CHILD LIFE IN COLONIAL DAYS.*

IN writing this delightful book about *Child Life in Colonial Days* Mrs. Earle has drawn upon material the very opposite of that which the journals of mothers of to-day would afford. Instead of purposed record, colored with self consciousness and parental pride, which commonly makes up the sum of our own study of to-day's children—their action, thought and growth now so carefully considered from the point of view of the psychist and the physical trainer and the evolutionist who would find traces of past habits of the race—instead of this, nearly every conscious trace of the demure little men and women who brightened the world in colonial days and now look out at us from these pages was kept down, put away and, as far as possible, lost sight of. Nevertheless children did then live, and, as Mrs. Earle shows, they were the same enchanting little souls they are to-day, radiant with light and the Adamic temper and contradictious moods of joy and tears. So, perhaps, we may conclude they always shall be—if we look back through the centuries even so far as Cicero and his Tullia and judge what shall be from what has been. But these colonial children were painted to appear before us with their little features constrained to seriousness and their little bodies clad in such elaborate and antiquated dress—the boys at times in wigs and queues—that we sometimes are at a loss about their laughter and the inherent grace and nature of childhood.

This record of their life Mrs. Earle has found, she tells us, in a constant and distinct research for many years in the rich stores of historical societies, and among hidden papers and presses, and also through an extended historical reading.

The book opens with the little folks who accompanied the Pilgrims and formed the infant contingent of the first settlement of Massachusetts. The life of these children was in all things almost as strenuous as that of their elders. But their strength was not equal and "they died singly and in little groups, and in vast companies." Passing from the usages and circumstances that surrounded their birth, the author gives a chapter to the dress of the then youngsters and to narrative and anecdote touching their costume. The chapter on "School and School-life" follows this and instances records not only of the school masters and school houses, but also of those who enlivened both master house by such exhibits of perennial boy, as the following report in 1719 of a grandmother to a lad's father.

"Richard wears out nigh 12 pair of shoes a year. He brought 12 hankers with him and they have all been lost long ago; and I have bought him 3 or 4 more at a time. His way is to tie knottys at one end & beat ye Boys with them, and then to lose them and he cares not a bit what I will say to him."

Very evidently boy nature has not degenerated in our own day!

In educating their girls the colonists suffered from the narrow estimate of the life of women, which appeared in the times of the Reformation and found its chiefest voice in the coryphei of ecclesiastical reform—as the writings of John Knox and Martin Luther attest. These ideas banished from English education the graceful ideal of the instructed woman, such ideals for instance as Lady Jane Grey and the Countess of Pembroke embodied. Among the Puritans no such conception was possible. "While," says Mrs. Earle, "the education of the sons of the planters in all the colonies was bravely provided and supported, the daughters fared but poorly. The education of a girl in

* *Child Life in Colonial Day's* written by Alice Morse Earle, author of *Home Life in Colonial Days* and other Domestic and Social Histories of Olden Times with many Illustrations from Photographs. Pp. xxi, and 418. $2.50.

book learning was deemed of vastly less importance than the instruction in household duties. But small arrangement was made in any school for her presence, nor was it thought desirable that she should have any very varied knowledge. That she should read and write was certainly satisfactory, and cipher a little; but many girls got on very well without the ciphering and many, alas! without the reading and writing."

In the "Horn-book and Primer" and in the "School Books" chapters we have numerous cuts to show what the old books and cards were, and what instruction they gave, and above all we have a chance to see the virtues they inculcated, the moral they taught. Poor little colonial kids! they seem never to have been free from that monstrous moral with its index finger. "Penmanship and Letters" pages also exhibit the moral galore, so true to the life they are, and they also afford examples of the script of hands which, long ago wearied of pen and needle, and, perhaps, of axe and mattock, and folded themselves in sheer exhaustion under a coffin lid and melted into the mother earth that knows not pain or labor. In the writers of "Diaries and Commonplace Books,"—and in that day ambitious children and children suffering from ennui indulged in the wild excitement of journals,—dwelt the same ethic propensity.

Close after these chapters Mrs. Earle has placed the topic of "Childish Precocity," and in a suggestive propinquity, which shows the author's strong sense of humor and her understanding of human nature, is "Oldtime Discipline." Various illustrations give us—us the mild-mannered enders of a century—a notion of what that discipline was, and if we do not know a "warm birch" from experience, or the feel of "whispering sticks," here are pictures and discriptions to inform.

After such discipline follow its true fruits "Manners and Courtesy," in which we see, like the little folks in *The School of Manners*, rules for "three-fourths of life," that is, for conduct well set out. Again since manners and courtesy, our duty towards our neighbor, are but a vestibule to our duty towards the Highest, this chapter already named precedes religious thought and training. The colonists' profound anxiety for the welfare of the young souls heaven had given in their keeping made them, says Mrs. Earle, most cruel in the intensity of their teaching.

"When Cotton Mather's little daughter was but four years old he made this entry in his diary: 'I took my little daughter Katy into my study and then I told my child I am to dye shortly and shee must, when I am Dead, remember everything I now said unto her. I sett before her the sinful Condition of her Nature and I charged her to pray in Secret Places every Day. That God for the sake of Jesus Christ would give her a new Heart. I gave her to understand that when I am taken from her she must look to meet with more humbling Afflictions than she does now she has a Tender Father to provide for her.'"

A tender father forsooth!

The chapters which follow in this all too entertaining and attractive volume are "Story and Picture Books," "Children's Diligence," "Needlecraft and Decorative Arts," "Games and Pastimes," "Children's Toys," and the long and exhaustive "Flower Love of Children," which lore hath descended upon blessed heads since English-speaking men first came to love primroses and daffodils, and Shakespeare sang of winking May-buds and their golden eyes.

It is not possible to speak of the book in the positive degree, and in small space, when one is all the time asking for elbow room for adjectives and pages for quotation. It is a delight: it is *sui generis*—there is nothing like it in matter, and its esprit and vivacity, and human heartedness and sympathy, and charming poise—added to a most attractive appearance and unnumbered pictures, make it one of the most attractive of the author's attractive books.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.*

THE Iowa Wesleyan University has received a gift of $10,000 from ex-Senator James Harlan.

BY the will of the late John H. Sessions, $25,000 is bequeathed to Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

HERBERT N. MCCOY, Ph.D. (Chicago), has been appointed Instructor in Chemistry in the University of Utah.

DR. MERTON L. MILLER has been appointed to an associateship in anthropology in the University of Chicago.

MR. CLARK WISSLER, of Ohio State University, has been appointed Assistant in Psychology in Columbia University.

GEO. E. THOMAS, S.B., Ph.D. (University of Pennsylvania), has been elected Instructor in Chemistry in Swarthmore College, Pa.

BY the will of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, Yale University receives $100,000 and Vanderbilt University $50,000.

JOS. H. JAMES, Ph.D. (University of Pennsylvania), has just been appointed Acting Professor in Chemistry in Buchtel College, Akron, O.

PROFESSOR J. B. JOHNSON was inaugurated as Dean of the College of Mechanics and Engineering of the University of Wisconsin on October 18th.

MISS LILY G. KOLLOCK, A.B. (Woman's College), Ph.D. (University of Pennsylvania), has been appointed to an Instructorship in Chemistry in Vassar College.

DANIEL P. MACMILLAN, Ph.D., '99, has received an appointment in the Child-study Department which was recently created in the public schools of Chicago.

THE following have been appointed Instructors in Zoölogy in the University of Michigan: Dr. H. S. Jennings (last year instructor at Dartmouth), Dr. S. J. Holmes and Dr. K. W. Genthe (Leipzig).

H. W. F. LORENZ, A.B. (Wittenberg), and Ph.D. (Berlin) has just assumed the position of Instructor in Organic Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Lorenz is the translator of Löb's *Organic Electrosyntheses*.

PROVOST C. HARRISON, of the University of Pennsylvania, announces a gift of $50 000 from an anonymous donor, the money to be used for the cost of erection of that part of the dormitory system already begun.

MAJOR HENRY LEE HIGGINSON, of Boston, has given $150,000 to Harvard University for the establishment of a University club, and the corporation offers as a site the property at the corner of Harvard and Quincy streets.

D. F. CONVERSE, a mill owner of Spartanburg, S. C., who died recently, left one-third of his estate, valued at $500,000, to Converse College, an institute for the higher education for women, founded by him in Spartanburg ten years ago.

IN our October issue we stated that Dr. W. A. Eckels was elected to the chair of Latin and Greek at Miami University.

* In order to make this section of BOOK REVIEWS as complete as possible, the editor asks for the coöperation of college authorities. Properly authenticated news will be printed of all changes in college faculties, changes in instructorships, and important college news. "Copy" should be in the editor's hands not later than the 15th of the month.

This was an error on the part of our informant, as the Chair of Latin continues to be occupied by Dr. W. B. Langsdorf, who has held it since 1893. Dr. Eckels' chair is that of Greek.

W. L. HARDIN, S.B. (Buchtel College), Ph.D. (University of Pennsylvania), who held the position of fellow and later senior fellow in chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, has recently been appointed to an instructorship in the same institution. He is the author of *Liquefaction of Gases*, recently published by The Macmillan Company.

THE Professorship of Physics at Colby College made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Gordon F. Hull will be assumed by Mr. J. W. Drisko, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of '95, and since that time an instructor in that institution. Mr. Drisko is a native of Maine. Dr. Hull accepts the Assistant Professorship of Physics at Dartmouth College.

THE registration at the University of Maine up to the present time is larger than it has ever been so early in the year: 122 new students have registered in the undergraduate courses. Several additions are expected later. The senior comes from Colby, one sophomore from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and one from Vassar; 12 of the new students are women. About four-fifths of the whole number are from Maine.

THE will of Dr. Calvin Ellis, formerly Dean of the Harvard Medical School, has only recently been probated, though his death occurred some years ago. It leaves about $140 000 to Harvard University. A fund of $50,000 is to be used to defray the expenses of descendants of the family at Harvard College. Miss Lucy Ellis, a sister of Dr. Ellis, has now bequeathed about $90,000, the money to be added to the fund left by Dr. Ellis.

THE registration of the several departments of the University of Michigan is as follows:

Literary Department	1,279
Law Department	782
Medical Department	469
Engineering Department	268
Dental Department	246
Pharmaceutical Department	75
Homœopathic Department	68
Total	3,187

THE registration of Columbia University is as follows:

	1898.	1899.
The College	387	439
Law School	342	369
Medical School	697	743
School of Applied Science	431	431
Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science	262	256
Teachers College	234	272
Barnard College	257	258
	2,610	2,768

THE following changes in the faculty of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute have been made for this session: Mr. A. St. C. Dunstan, Associate Professor of Physics in Kansas University, has been elected Professor of Electrical Engineering, Vice Professor A. F. McKissick resigned; Mr. Thomas G. Faulkner, Instructor in the University of Virginia, has been elected to fill temporarily the place of Dr. Charles H. Ross, Professor of Modern Languages, who has a twelve-months' leave of absence on account of ill health.

THERE have been a few changes in the faculty of the University of Tennessee for this year. Professor Karnes, who held the Chair of Philosophy and Economics, resigned in June. Dr. Dabney, the President, has taken his classes in economics, but no provision has been made for phil-

osophy yet. Miss Skeffington, of the University of Chicago, has been appointed Instructor in English, and she also has supervision of the Woman's Building. The services of Miss Gilson, of Boston, Mass., have been secured as Physical Instructor for the women, and she has already organized classes. The University is trying the three-term system this year for the first time.

THE new appointments at Oberlin for 1899–1900 since the publication of the catalogue are as follows: Rev. George Stockton Burroughs, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., Professor of the Old Testament Language and Literature; Walter Dennison, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Latin; Miss Alice Bertha Foster, M.D., Director of the Woman's Gymnasium; William DeWeese Cairns, A.M., Instructor in Mathematics and Surveying; Joseph Scudder Chamberlain, Ph.D., Assistant in Physics and Chemistry; William Eugene Mosher, A.B. (Oberlin College, 1899), Tutor in German; Wilfred H. Sherk, A.B. (Oberlin, 1899), Tutor in Mathematics; Miss Minnie Luella Carter, Ph.B., Tutor in English.

AT the last annual meeting of the National Education Association of America, which was held in Los Angeles, in July, the Board of Directors considered the question of the representation of the Association at the proposed Millennial Celebration of King Alfred's death to be held at Winchester. On the motion of the Hon. W. T. Harris it was resolved that a committee consisting of the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Association and of Professor Charles Mills Gayley, of the University of California, be appointed to further the plans for this celebration; and that Professor Gayley be the delegate of the Association to the Alfred Celebration in England, October 26, 1901.

THE attendance at Harvard University, not including Radcliffe College and the Summer School, is this year in all 4,067 students, an increase of 155 over last year. The numbers in the different classes and schools are as follows:

	1898–99.	1899–00.
Seniors	369	311
Juniors	335	351
Sophomores	508	507
Freshman	471	497
Specials	168	190
Totals	1,851	1,896
Science School	415	494
Graduate School	322	315
Divinity School	26	27
Law School	551	604
Medical School	560	550
Dental School	139	132
Veterinary School	25	24
Bussey Institution	23	25
Totals	3,912	4,067

MISS MARIAN WARNER WILDMAN, of the class of 1898, of the College for Women of Western Reserve University (Cleveland) has won the Century Company's prize of two hundred and fifty dollars for the best poem written by a college graduate of one year's standing.

The College for Women has just been admitted to the Association of College Alumnæ at its annual meeting in Chicago, and is thus recognized as standing for the best class of women's colleges.

Professor S. B. Planter, of Adelbert College of the University, is spending another year in Rome, as director of the School of Classical Studies at that place, in which work he was engaged two years ago for a winter.

Among the new instructors of the University this year are Dr. W. T. Marvin, (Columbia), in the Department of Philosophy; Dr. C. E. Baldwin (Yale) in the Department of Rhetoric; Dr. J. A. Walz (Northwestern) in German; Mr. W. E. Bassett (Harvard) in French; Miss Lisa Cipriani (Chicago) in French; Rev.

Howell Haydn (Auburn Seminary) in Biblical Literature, Mr. C. E. Clemens, of England, in the history and theory of music. Miss Palmie, head of the mathematics of the College for Women, has returned after a year's absence abroad.

FROM the New York *Evening Post* we learn that the official figures for Yale University registration, almost exactly as they will appear in the forthcoming university catalogue, are as follows, compared with last year:

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

	1899	1898
Seniors	326	300
Juniors	258	320
Sophomores	307	271
Freshmen	336	333
Total	1,227	1,224

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

	1899	1898
Graduates	59	59
Seniors	132	140
Juniors	159	163
Freshmen	194	192
Special	25	13
Total	569	567

Comparative figures for the other departments are as follows:

	1899	1898
Graduate	280	283
Theological	99	95
Law	197	194
Medical	134	110
Music	103	76
Art	50	84
Total	863	842

The number in the courses for teachers is 165, as compared with 163 last year.

Allowing for names inserted twice and not counting the courses for teachers, the total number of students in the university is 2,539, an increase of 28 over last year. Following is a comparison for four years by departments:

	1896	1897	1898	1899
Graduate	227	262	283	280
Academic	1,237	1,241	1,224	1,227
Scientific	553	543	567	569
Art	53	78	84	50
Music	76	70	76	103
Theological	104	102	95	99
Medical	138	128	110	134
Law	213	198	194	197
Total	2,495	2,500	2,511	2,539
Courses for teachers	120	145	163	165

In the foregoing table the totals allow for names inserted twice, and are not additions of the figures for the departments. Contrary to expectation the Divinity School shows a slight increase as compared with last year.

PROFESSOR W. A. WEBB, who for the past two or three years has made considerable reputation in the West as a scholar and educator, has just been elected to the Chair of English. Professor Webb is a graduate of Vanderbilt University and spent two years at the University of Leipzic; he is a thorough scholar and a most enthusiastic and inspiring teacher. His election to the Chair of English will add strength to the faculty of the college.

Central.

This old and long established institution has made great strides forward during the two years of the administration of its young and vigorous president, Dr. E. B. Craighead. During these two years it has been the recipient of over $40,000 in gifts, bequests, etc.; a new dormitory, costing $25,000 is nearing completion; the faculty has been increased and the curriculum expanded; attendance in college classes has increased thirty per cent.; young women have been admitted upon the same terms as young men; several so-called colleges in different parts of the state have been correlated and turned into training schools for the college, the property of each passing into the hands of the college board; Howard-Payne College for young women —in the same town—has been so far correlated that its young women, will, in future,

receive their literary instruction from the faculty of Central College. The reputation and prestige of the college have been extended to all parts of the State and into adjoining States.

Vassar.

THE college opens the year with 655 students, the largest number yet enrolled. The Freshmen class is over 220. The place of Miss Winifred Ball in the Latin department has been taken for the year by Miss Beatrice Reynolds, of the University of California, A.B., 1895, A.M., 1897. Miss Reynolds was Fellow in Greek at Bryn Mawr, 1897–8, and Fellow by Courtesy for the past and the current year. Miss Ball expects to spend the year in study in California.

The general course of Bible Lectures delivered before the college on Sunday evenings will be opened this year by Professor Sylvester Burnham, Dean of Hamilton Theological Seminary, who will deliver five lectures on the prophet Isaiah.

The Department of Music begins the year with increased members and equipment. As the time spent on technical work is not counted towards the A.B. degree, it is imperative that the best methods should be used in such work in order to render fruitful the small amount of time that a student carrying full college work is able to devote to practice. Instruction in the piano is this year in charge of Miss Kate S. Chittenden of New York, and the work has been planned to meet the situation just described. As a practical test of the degree of proficiency which may properly be expected from four years of continuous work in college, scholarships have been awarded to two members of the Freshman class of average musical ability, who have not previously studied the piano.

In the regular college classes in the history of music much interest is being shown in the use of the Æolian for illustration. The instrument when skilfully handled renders orchestral music with so much color and completeness of score than can be found in the best pianoforte arrangements hatt it has already demonstrated itself to be extremely valuable, while the quality of tone of the "Orchestrello" makes the hearing pleasurable as well as technically profitable. The addition of orchestral works to the piano, organ and vocal compositions which could previously be illustrated in class enables the student to comprehend the difference of the various styles and periods in music as never before.

North Carolina.

A COURSE in dyeing and bleaching has been established in the University. The lectures are given by Professor F. P. Venable and the laboratory work is in charge of Dr. Thomas Clarke. The primary object in establishing this course was to provide, for the increasing number of the students of the University who go into the cotton mills, something more directly applying to their future work.

The extensive improvements made in the Library are due to the generosity of Mr. Henry Weil, of Goldsboro. A portion of his gift will be devoted to the purchase of the Weil Collection of books on Political and Social Science.

On the campus, the most noticeable improvement is the Carr Building, a dormitory, the gift of Mr. Julian S. Carr, of Durham. It will be equipped with all modern conveniences necessary to health and comfort, and will be ready for occupancy at the next session. The Alumni Building, to be used for lecture rooms and offices is also in process of erection.

The session of 1899–1900, shows marked increase along all lines, and the institution may be said to have reached the topmost point of usefulness and power at the moment of this writing. The institution has grown into the rank and class of institutions enjoying two and three times its income, and in number of academic students it surpasses all other

colleges in the South, where it is a constantly stimulating influence. This growth is not the result of luck or chance. It is not the result of abundant prosperity, for the university made its greatest gain, until this year, in a period of disturbance and depression. It is the result of hard, grinding, ceaseless toil and infinite watchfulness for the right and nice adjustment of university power to the needs of the State.

Among the news of the Faculty it may be mentioned that President E. A. Alderman, D.C.L., received the degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.), from Tulane University, La., in June, 1899. Professor F. P. Venable, Ph.D., was Vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, section of Chemistry, at the Columbus meeting, in August, 1899 Professor H. V. Wilson, Ph D., was director of the U S. Fish Commission Marine Biological Laboratory, at Beaufort, N. C., during the Summer of 1899. Associate Professor Charles Baskerville has been made General Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for 1900. Professor Karl P. Harrington, of the Department of Latin has resigned to accept a position in the Maine State University. This vacancy has been filled by the promotion of Associate Professor Henry F. Linscott, to the full professorship. Hon. James C. MacRae has been elected Professor of Law, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Professor John Manning, and the resignation of Professor James E. Shepherd. Dr. Thomas Clarke has been promoted to the position of Instructor in the Department of Chemistry.

Nebraska.

THE fall semester opened Sept. 12, with an attendance ten per cent. larger than in 1898. The enrollment for the year may, from present indications, reach 2,200. Professor Charles E. Bessey, on being appointed Acting Chancellor, at the July meeting of the Board of Regents, was relieved of all responsibility for the Department of Botany, and Instructor Frederick E. Clements was made Acting Head. Dr. A. Rimbach, B.Sc. of Weimar Gymnasium, and Ph.D. of Jena, was elected instructor.

The Department of Pedagogy, since its establishment in 1895, has been one of the most popular in the College of Literature, Science and the Arts, and has been thronged with students. During this year's absence of Professor Luckey, David R. Major, Ph.D., of Cornell, is Acting Head. Mr. E. A. Burnett, from the Agricultural College of South Dakota, has been called to a Professorship of Animal Husbandry, in the Industrial College.

The insufficient quarters in which the School of Agriculture, in the same College, has had its home hitherto, will be greatly enlarged on the speedy completion of the relief building, on the farm grounds, three miles east of the University proper. Here much of the work of the Experiment Station has for some time been done. The laboratory of the Department of Animal Pathology was built here ten years and more ago.

A special course in the College of Literature, Science and the Arts, that has proved its fitness to survive, is the one in journalism, and known as Course 15, of the Calendar, in the Department of English. Instruction in this subject has been given since 1894, by Mr. W. O. Jones, managing editor of the Nebraska State Journal. After a three years' trial of the work, the instructor, to be advised regarding his success, made a tour of the principal universities of the country in which journalism is taught. As the result of the inspection, it was determined to continue the subject here. The course is not a general one, preparatory to applied work, and embodying such studies as economics, history, literature, sociology,

etc., but a technical one in journalism proper. To enter it, the student must have completed the elementary English work of the department, which includes expertness in visualization of persons, characterization, visualization of places, and other sub-topics under what is called description. This enables immediate expert work in reporting, interviewing, and the like, all of which is done seriously and practically, up to editorial paragraph writing. Material from the classroom is used continually in the daily issues of the *State Journal*.

Further papers of *The University Studies* series are just ready from the printer. These include *A Topical Digest of the Rig-Veda*, and *Spanish Verbs with Vowel Gradation in the Present System*, by Professor A. H. Edgren; and *The Oath of the Tennis Court*, by Professor F. M. Fling.

Miami.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, one of the oldest state universities in the country, is entering upon another year with brighter prospects than ever before. The unanimous election, last August, of Rev. David Stanton Tappan, D.D., to the presidency of the university was an event of great importance. The field of choice was not limited, but it is exceedingly gratifying to all the friends of the institution to know that from the alumni was chosen one who is eminently qualified for the position and in sympathy with the traditions of the University. Descended from a long line of noted educators, Dr. Tappan brings to his new field of labor, scholarship, experience as a teacher and as a trustee in several institutions of learning, and a certain personal charm and dignity which command the respect and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. Dr. Tappan's reputation as a pulpit orator is well known. He spent thirty two years in the Presbyterian pastorate, and was the Moderator of the Synod of Ohio last year. Miami University is to be congratulated upon having such a president.

Everything points to a greater number of students this year than at any time since 1885. Already more have registered than at this time last year. It is worthy of note, also, that the percentage of women shows an increase.

A few changes in the faculty have been made: Dr. W. A. Eckels, an M.A. of Dickinson, and a Ph.D. of Johns Hopkins, was elected to the chair of Greek made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Herman L. Ebeling. Rev. W. J. McSurely, D.D., has been elected Librarian, while O. B. Finch, M.A. Miami, has been transferred to the English Department, and A. H. Upham, M.A. Miami, has been made Principal of the Preparatory School and continued as Instructor in Latin and Greek. Mr. R. T. House has been appointed a tutor in mathematics.

The University receives a permanent and regular annual income from a levy upon all taxable property in the state together with rents from the lands of Oxford township and the interest of invested money.

The beautiful campus of 64 acres presents an altogether different appearance from what it did a few years ago. A splendid gymnasium has been erected, which has a frontage of 100 feet and a width of 71 feet. It is two stories high above the basement, and is made of pressed brick and stone, is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It contains a reading room, an assembly room, office and rooms for the physical director, baths and dressing rooms, running track, etc., while the second floor is one large room, used for gymnastic purposes.

The main building has been greatly improved by the addition of two wings, the central or old part being three stories high, the wings two stories, having a frontage of 250 feet. The Chapel has been enlarged and refitted with new opera chairs,

while all the buildings are heated by steam from a central steam heating plant which has been put in. The dormitories also have been repaired and thoroughly equipped with hot and cold water, bath rooms and electric lights.

McGill.

THE most important event of the present session is the opening of the Royal Victoria College for the higher education of women. This college, which is a constituent part of McGill University, has been built, endowed and equipped by the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Chancellor of the University.

This magnificent foundation will take up and continue under greatly improved conditions, the operations which have been carried on for the past fifteen years in the special course for women, known hitherto as the "Donalda" department. The teaching will be largely done by the present Arts Faculty of McGill, but the following special appointments have been made: Miss Oakeley, of Somerville College, Oxford, has been appointed Warden and will deliver lectures in Honor Philosophy. Miss McLean, M.A. (Acadia), Ph.M. and Ph.D. (Chicago), will lecture on Sociology upon which she has written articles of note; Miss Cameron, M.D. (McGill), has been appointed Tutor in English; Miss Brooks, B.A., also of McGill, Tutor in Mathematics; Miss Holstrom has come to take charge of the gymnastic classes.

The University Library has recently been enriched by the purchase through the munificence of Sir William MacDonald, of the entire collection of the late Professor Otto Ribbeck, of Leipzig, the eminent latinist and philologist. This collection consists of some four thousand volumes and as many more dissertations.

The Medical Faculty is preparing to still further enlarge their building, so as to provide the increased laboratory accommodation rendered desirable by the advance now being made in laboratory instruction and the growth in the size of the classes. A fireproof stack room will also be provided for the library which has become exceedingly valuable.

There have recently been established in connection with the Pathological Department two research fellowships of the value of $500 a year, tenable for two years with a possibility of re-election. One of these has been endowed by two governors of the University, the other by the Faculty itself. They are open to graduates not only of this university but of others in Canada or elsewhere. Dr. W. W. Ford, of Johns Hopkins, and Dr. J. McCrae, late Fellow in Biology of the University of Toronto, are the first two elected.

Dr. Wesley Mills, Professor of Physiology, has been granted a year's leave of absence to continue researches in Germany.

The new building for Mining and Chemistry which was built and endowed by Sir William Macdonald at a cost of considerably over half a million dollars and which was opened last fall is now in full operation.

A research fellowship in mining and metallurgy was created in March last under the name of the Sir William Dawson Fellowship. Mr. S. F. Kirkpatrick, B.Sc., McGill, has been appointed. He spent several months this summer visiting various cyanide works in the West and is now engaged in researches in this connection in the University laboratories.

F. W. Draper, S.B., of Mass. Institute of Technology, Professor of Metallurgy at the University of Missouri, has just been appointed Lecturer on Metallurgy and is expected shortly.

California.

THE inauguration of Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler as President of the University of California, took place on the campus at

Berkeley, Wednesday afternoon, October 25th. A special platform and open-air auditorium had been arranged, the skies were propitious and the ceremonies (lasting just two hours) were conducted amid great, and evidently genuine, enthusiasm.

Regent A. S. Hallidie (one of the governing body of the University since its establishment in Berkeley) presided, made the opening address, and invested Dr. Wheeler with the insignia of office. He was followed by President Jordan, of the Leland Stanford Jr. University, who gave a hearty welcome to the incoming President, and pledged the co-operation of the sister university. The Regents of the University of California had been singularly fortunate in securing the attendance of President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins, who some quarter of a century ago distinguished himself in the administration of the office upon which Dr. Wheeler is now entering. In his address, which followed Dr. Jordan's, President Gilman illustrated the growth of the University during the last twenty-seven years; and sketched in outline the more important developments in American university aims and methods during the same period. President Wheeler in his inaugural dealt largely with the possibilities of the university and its present most pressing needs. He emphasized the dependence of the president upon the co-operation of the regents, faculty and students, and the proud relation of the university to the State. The speech was a forceful and inspiring prelude to what is expected to be a most prosperous administration.

At the last meeting of the Board of Regents the resignation of Associate Professor H. T. Ardley, of the Department of Decorative and Industrial Art, and T. P. Bailey, Jr., Associate Professor of Education as Related to Character, were accepted. Among promotions may be mentioned those of Associate Professor A. C. Lawson to the Professorship of Geology and Mineralogy, and of Instructors Kendric C. Babcock and Thomas W. Page to Assistant Professorships in the Department of History and Political Science; also of W. L. Jepson from an instructorship to an Assistant Professorship in Botany, and of Instructor J. C. Merriam to an Assistant Professorship on Paleontology and Historical Geology. The title of Associate Professor Alexis F. Lange, of English Philology was altered to read English and Scandinavian Philology, a very important advance, since it assures the systematic correlation in future of philological courses in the languages concerned.

Several changes tending toward improvement were made in the personnel and organization of the Medical Department in San Francisco.

Of recent publications by professors the following may be mentioned: *Dionysos and Immortality*, by President Wheeler (Houghton, Mifflin & Co); an edition of *Homer's Iliad, Bks. 1b–24*, by Professor E. B. Clapp (Ginn &Co.); *The Methods and Materials of Literary Criticism*, by Professor C. M. Gayley (with Prof. F. N. Scott, University of Michigan); Vol. I., The Bases in Æsthetics and Poetics (Ginn & Co.); *California Fruits* (third edition), by Professor E. J. Wickson (Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco); an edition of Johann Gottfried Seume's *Mein Leben*, by Professor J. H. Senger.

The number of undergraduates entering this term is 518; of graduates, 110. The total number of graduates in the University is 160; of students in Academic Colleges 1,775; of students in the University, 2,525

Michigan.

THE registration of students in the university this year far exceeds the record for any previous year at the same date. On October 17th the numbers in the several departments were as follows:

Literary department,	1,279
Law department,	782
Medical department,	469
Engineering department,	268
Dental department,	246
Pharmaceutical department,	75
Homœopathic department,	68
Total,	3,187

The following changes have taken place in the faculties of the various departments: George Hempl, Professor of English Philology and General Linguistics, will temporarily supervise the Department of German, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Hench; Dr. Chas. H. Cooley has been made Assistant Professor of Sociology instead of Psychology, as was incorrectly given in our note for September. Other promotions are: John R. Allen, from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering; Dr. Louis P. Hall, from Instructor to Assistant Professor of Dentistry; Moses Gomberg, Sc.D., to be Assistant Professor in Organic Chemistry.

Among the new instructors in the university this year are: J. A. C. Hildner, Ph.D., German; John Dieterle, A.B., German; Thos. E. Oliver, Ph.D., French; Christian F. Ganss, A.M., French; Arthur L. Cross, Ph.D., history; Herbert S. Jennings, Ph.D., S. J. Holmes, Ph.D., and Karl W. Genthe, Ph.D., zoology; Dr. James R. Arneill, clinical medicine; Dr. R. C. Bourland, anatomy; Benjamin F. Bailey, B.S., electro-therapeutics; H. C. Anderson, M.E., mechanical engineering; E. C. Sullivan, Ph.D., organic chemistry; G. A. Hulett, Ph.D., general chemistry; Dallas Boudeman, M.S., law.

Among the gifts to the general library of the university during the past year was one from the Turkish Government made through President James B. Angell, ex-Minister to Turkey. It consisted of 168 volumes used for instruction in the primary schools of that country. The books are all in the Turkish language.

A large and valuable collection of paintings of the fishes inhabiting the fresh and salt water about Japan has just been presented to the museum of the university by Frederick Stearns, of Detroit. The paintings are in water colors and are the work of a Japanese artist.

The contract for erecting the building for the new homœopathic hospital has been let for $48,670. This does not include heating, lighting nor any part of the equipment. The site, which is near the northeast corner of the campus, was a gift to the university from the city of Ann Arbor, which purchased it at a cost of $17,000.

An earnest effort is being made to introduce the Phi Beta Kappa society into the University, and while nothing definite can be accomplished until the next meeting of the senate of the society in the summer of 1901, there seems to be abundant work to do in overcoming opposition within the university itself. The only real difficulty lies in the adoption of a method of choosing the members of each graduating class entitled to election. As the university has no grading system, it will devolve upon the alumni of the society, who shall be members of the faculty, to choose the candidates according to their personal estimate of the scholarship, ability, etc., of the individual members of the class. This would be a method satisfactory to all, if there were even a moderate number of members of Phi Beta Kappa on the faculty of the literary department of the university. Just at present there are only about 14 members of the society located here, so that some other plan of choosing members for the first few years will probably be found necessary.

The Students' Christian Association of the university is especially prosperous this year. They have received over 100 new members during the first month, making a sum total of about 600 now enrolled.

Pennsylvania.

THE university tendered a reception and luncheon in Houston Hall to the foreign delegates and visitors of the International Commercial Congress. Among notable persons present were a number of College and University Presidents. Professors Falkner, Johnson and Lindsay, of the Faculty, presented papers at the Congress.

An important change has been made in the Department of Archæology and Ethnology by the appointment of Mr. Stewart Culin, who has hitherto been connected solely with the Archæological museums, as Lecturer in American Archæology and Ethnology in the Faculty of Philosophy and by the extension of the title of Professor H. V. Hilprecht, so as to include Assyrian Archæology, and of the title of Dr. W. N. Bates to that of Instructor in Greek Language and Classical Archæology. By this arrangement the great collections of the museums are brought into direct service for purposes of graduate instruction.

The plan of raising a National German Publication Fund for the publication of original documents and investigations bearing on the history of German and American relations has taken definite shape. The first contribution has been made by Mr. Heinrich Conried, of the Irving Place Theatre, New York, who will bring his Artists Troupe from New York and perform two German plays for the benefit of the Fund under the auspices of the university. The first play is Lessing's *Minna von Barnhelm*, given in the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, December 5th, and the second to be chosen from the contemporary German drama and to be given later in the season. All persons interested in the history of the Germans in America are requested to send contributions, communications or other documents to M. D. Learned, Secretary of the National Committee, University of Pennsylvania.

The late Mr. Carl Edelheim, of Philadelphia, bequeathed in his will the sum of $1,000 to the American Section of Archæology to be applied to excavation in the United States or Mexico.

A unique collection has recently been purchased from Mr. Theodore Bloch, for many years actively connected with the German stage of Philadelphia. The collection contains the Souffleur copies together with the manuscript rôles assigned to the actors, as well as much other material bearing upon the history of the drama in Philadelphia, which is now being written by O. F. Lewis, Fellow in Germanics.

In the Library the work of recataloguing and classification is nearing completion. A number of important accessions have been recently received; among them: *Nouvelles Archives des Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires*, presented by the French government, and 423 additional volumes of the *British State Papers* from the British government. Through the generosity of a German banker of Philadelphia the sum of $1,000 is being applied to the purchase of books on finance. In response to a request of Provost C. C. Harrison. Messrs. Lea Brothers & Co., publishers of Philadelphia, have donated to the Library a practically complete set of their publications and Messrs. P. Blakiston Sons have begun to donate a similar set of their publications. It is likely that other publishers will do the same.

The recognition and organization of Departmental Libraries has made marked progress in the equipment of rooms in the Library Building for this purpose. It has long been the experience of university men that the Departmental Library should be as near as possible to the book-stack. By the recent arrangement, the following departments are being housed contiguous to the main collection of the Library. History and Economics, Music, Pedagogy, Psychology and Ethics, Germanics, Ro-

manics, Latin, Hebrew and Assyrian and Mathematics.

Professor H. V. Hilprecht has sailed for the Orient to spend the winter in Nippur, studying the results of the archæological excavations there.

Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr., has just returned from the meeting of the Orientalists in Rome, where he represented the University.

Cornell.

THE annual report of the president—or rather of the presidents, for it is signed jointly by President Schurman and by Dean Crane, who was acting president for seven months while Dr. Schurman was in the Philippine Islands—records a year's steady work and all-round progress. The attendance, aside from the new Medical School, is shown to be slightly larger than in 1897–98, in spite of the fact that entrance requirements have been steadily advanced since 1894. Changes in the faculty have been few, but not unimportant. Men are counted in a census, but in the life of a community they must be weighed; and no reader of the eminently just remarks, on page nineteen of the report, regarding the growth of the Department of Greek under the guidance of Professor B. I. Wheeler will understand, unless he be acquainted with the man, the sense of loss that his transfer to the University of California has brought home to hundreds of Cornell students who never entered his class room.

The numerous appendices of the report reflect the growing complexity of the university. To President Schurman's report for 1893–94 there were added only the list of appointments, a report from the dean of the general faculty, one from the dean of the faculty of law, and one from the librarian. In the present report the appendices have grown from four to sixteen. Each of the nine new teaching colleges established in the interval (counting the Summer Session as one) is now represented, together with the reports of the Warden of Sage College, which is merely a dormitory for women, and of the Registrar. Nearly five hundred titles of publications made by officers of the university during the year complete the list. All this does not mean that the university is fourfold as large as it was in 1894, or fourfold as busy. On the contrary less than half the colleges have come into existence since that date. Three of them however, were inaugurated during the past year, and to those a word of mention is given here.

The Cornell Medical College in New York city is formally an adjunct of the university, or perhaps the university itself, as becomes a country school, but a convenient appendage of the metropolitan school of medicine. In either event it is doubtful, so closely do the estranging hills shut Ithaca in, whether the very existence of the Medical College has as yet penetrated the rural consciousness of pre-existent Cornell. Time and the further growth of that portion of the medical work which is given at Ithaca as well as in New York may eventually produce a more organic connection between the city and the country college. But at present the university has hardly begun to make the acquaintance of its newly-adopted child.

The New York State College of Forestry, on the other hand, is really established at Ithaca, although its students are expected to resort, in the spring term, to the "demonstration area" in the Adirondacks. The need for such instruction as this college gives has long been recognized, and while it is not expected or desired that any large number of students should register in this college until the profession of forester, for which it prepares, has become more firmly established in the United States, it seems probable that a wise providence on the part of the State, as the largest owner of Adirondack timber lands, may soon call for its graduates to manage public forests. Certainly the unintelligent provision of the

present State Constitution cannot continue to regulate them indefinitely.

The Summer Session, which has taken the place of the former semi-private "summer school" bids fair to effect a far greater immediate modification of academic activities at Cornell than either of the new colleges just mentioned. Its primary object is to offer to teachers in high schools and academies instruction of high grade in all the subjects commonly taught in their schools. To that end fixed salaries were paid by the trustees instead of the contingent share in fees that had fallen to the instructors under the old method, and in this and other ways the heads of numerous departments were persuaded to participate. The direct result abundantly justified the change. Nearly five-sixths of the four hundred and twenty-three students during the summer were teachers, and President Schurman says that "there is little difference of opinion among all connected with the Session, whether pupils or instructors, as to the great success of the undertaking." What its ultimate effect upon the regular teaching in term time, or upon the scientific and literary activity of the faculty may be, it is not easy to say. At Cornell, as elsewhere, many men have heretofore devoted a large portion of their summer "vacations" to such uninterrupted study or research as is impossible among the daily distractions of the lecture room. To some of them six weeks' additional teaching each summer may mean the loss of time necessary to their best work.

Bryn Mawr.

THE new appointments on the Bryn Mawr faculty for the year 1899–1900 are as follows: Dr. Albert P. Wills, to be Associate in Applied Mathematics and Physics. Dr. Wills received the degree of S.B., from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1890 and that of Ph.D., from Clark University in 1895. Since that time he has been studying in the universities of Berlin and Göttingen. Dr. Allerton S. Cushman to be Associate in Chemistry. Dr. Cushman graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1888, with the degree of S.B., and received that of Ph.D., from Harvard in 1898. In the interval, 1888–98 he studied at Heidelberg and held the position of Instructor in Washington University. Dr. Robert Somerville Radford, to be Associate in Latin Literature. After his Ph.B. at the University of Virginia, Mr. Radford taught in the Academy of Northwestern University and then became graduate scholar at Johns Hopkins, taking his Ph.D., there in 1895. Since that time he has been Instructor in Latin in Washburn College. Dr. Hollister Adelbert Hamilton, to be Lecturer in Greek. Dr. Hamilton's Academic record is as follows: University of Rochester, A.B., 1892; student, University of Chicago, 1894; Instructor in Greek and Latin, University of Rochester, 1894–96; Graduate Scholar, Johns Hopkins University, 1898–99; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1899. Dr. Joseph Clark Hoppin, to be Associate in Classical Art and Archæology. Mr. Hoppin graduated from Harvard in 1893 and went at once to the American School at Athens. He studied during alternate semesters here and at the University of Munich until 1897, when, after receiving the degree of Ph.D., at Munich, he became Lecturer on Greek vases at Athens. In 1898 he went to Wellesley as Instructor in Greek Art. Dr. Albert Schinz, to be Lecturer in French Literature. Dr. Schinz, after his graduation at the University of Neuchâtel of which town he is a native, studied in Germany and took his degree of Ph.D., at Tubingen. He then became *professeur agrégé* at Neuchâtel. Later he came to America and studied at Clark University. He has been Professor of French since 1897 in the University of Minnesota. Dr. Schinz will give Dr. Fontaine's work dur-

ing this year, the latter having a year's leave of absence during which he will study in the British Museum. Dr. Schinz will remain in the French department after Dr. Fontaine's return. Miss Mary Helen Ritchie, to be Secretary of the College. Miss Ritchie took the degree of A.B. at Bryn Mawr in 1896, that of A.M., in 1897, and that of Ph.D., in 1899. During 1898–99 she was fellow in Latin. Miss Julia Anna Hopkins, to be Assistant Librarian. Miss Janette Trowbridge, to be Assistant in the Gymnasium. Miss Margaret Hill Hilles, Bryn Mawr, A.B., 1893, to be mistress of Merion Hall. Miss Hilles' appointment continues the policy of appointing as heads of the residence halls women of academic training. Miss Frances Lowater, who has been acting as Secretary to the College for the year 1898–99 now returns to her position of Demonstrator in Physics. Miss Lucy Martin Donnelly returns to the English Department after a year's leave of absence. Miss Mary Delia Hopkins, who was Reader in English, 1897–98, returns to the position. In addition to Dr. Fontaine's leave of absence, noted above, others have been granted as follows: Dr. Herbert Weir Smyth, Professor of Greek, goes to take charge of American School at Athens, 1899–1900. Miss Helen Whitehall Thomas, Reader in English, is to spend a year in private study. The following appointments of Fellows to the College are additional to those made in the spring: Fellow in History: Ruthella Bernard Mory, A.B., Woman's College of Baltimore, 1897; student at Oxford, 1897–98; and University of Chicago, 1898–99. Fellow in Philosophy (psychology), Mary Kent Isham, A.B., Wellesley, 1894; A.M., University of Cincinnati, 1898; student, University of Chicago, 1898–99.

An important decision has been made by the college to the effect that no undergraduate student shall be allowed to live outside the College halls unless she lives with her immediate family. The ideal set before the College seems attainable only through academic community life and even with the prospect of being forced soon to refuse students (unless another hall of residence be given the college) the authorities feel that even such a sacrifice should be made for the sake of the end in view.

The freshman class numbers one hundred and three, representing twenty-three states, fifty-seven schools and eleven churches and denominations. Its median age is eighteen years and seven months.

New courses are offered by Dr. Wills in applied mathematics and in dynamics; by Dr. Hoppin in Pausanias, two courses; by Dr. Barton in Biblical Archæology, by Dr. Radford in Latin Satire; by Dr. Hamilton in Aristophanes, and by Professor C. D. Ashley, Dean of the Law School of New York University, in History of Contract. This last course is given in response to a desire of some of the students of political science and of history to have some work in the principles of law. It is the wish of these students that a group should be formed of the principles of law with one or both of the other subjects, but the College has not as yet decided to do this.

Minnesota.

THE opening of the technical schools, filling out the full circle of collegiate activity, has left the University secure of the attendance of three thousand students and hopeful of a few additional hundreds to improve the record by the close of the year.

The question of admission to the University, the occasion of much debate, has been brought at last to an harmonious decision, the regents approving the proposals of the faculty and the faculty formulating the new plan into precise and explicit words for the coming catalogue. Inspection by committee will check the laxity of those schools which, lying outside of the

territory of the State High School Board, have enjoyed the privilege of sending their graduates without examination to the University.

The elevation of the curriculum is the object of another noteworthy change. The departments of French and German, in compliance with necessities resulting from frequent instances of scanty preparation for the modern languages, have hitherto consented to teach these students the rudiments of French and German in the University. It is now proposed to withdraw this privilege. For the year 1901, students will be allowed to make up only the second year entrance work in either of these languages at the University; for the year 1902 and all ensuing years nothing less than full preparation outside of the University will be accepted as a basis of admission.

The College of Engineering and the Mechanic Arts, from which not long ago the School of Mines was detached for reorganization as a separate department, is an energetic and hard working part of the institution, in close relation with the College of Science, Literature and the Arts. The two faculties, indeed, which formerly met and legislated in common, were divided some years ago, but in several particulars the curricula and the teaching force are identical, and the close vicinity of the buildings occupied is a strong contribution to the friendliness of the colleges. The revolt of the liberal spirit in specialized schools against a narrow and undiscerning technicality has taken, in this branch of the University, the form of larger offers in the shape of liberal studies. In place of four years of pure, or nearly pure, technique, the student may take at his own option a course of five years, enlarged and enriched by a greater infusion of humane and liberalizing studies, leading to the degree of bachelor of science in engineering at the end of four years and to the professional degree at the end of the fifth. The course in mechanical engineering has been recently revised, with the effect of distributing the work more equally and conveniently throughout the course, of reducing slightly the quantity of shop work, and materially improving and expanding the study of machine design, advanced laboratory work and practical experiment upon the steam engine.

The College of Medicine and Surgery was opened in September by an address from Dr. J. E. Moore, a member of the faculty, on "The True Professional Spirit." The registration at the opening of the school was large, a slight falling off in numbers being offset in the eyes of the friends of the college by a higher grade of preparation. The decrease in the number of condition examinations is an evidence of the fact that the great difficulty of exacting from the novitiates in the professional schools a fit amount of general preparation is capable of ultimate solution.

The Graduate Department is to receive this year the honor of an individual bulletin. In addition to the single catalogue for all departments the University has lately undertaken the issue of short, frequent and special bulletins for the respective colleges and schools. The Graduate Department, which has always been more or less kept back or crowded out by the crying needs and growing numbers of undergraduates, and which has grown up rather from sheer strength of nature than by any cradling or fostering from the higher powers, has now reached the distinction of a separate bulletin. Its work, though quiet and unaided, has been steady and useful, and it numbered last year one hundred and ninety-five members. Its students include candidates for seven degrees—doctor of philosophy, doctor of civil law, master of arts, master of science, master of literature, electrical engineer, master of laws.

The resignation of Lieutenant (now

Colonel) Leonhauser from the supervision of Military Science and Tactics at the outbreak of the recent war induced the Board of Regents to entrust the management of military drill for the year just past to a member of the student body. The experiment proved so satisfactory that it has been repeated for the present year, Mr. Edward Wiltgen being designated as chief of the battalion. The interest in athletics has displayed this year a signal renovation. The dedication of new athletic grounds, which were named at the desire of the students Northrop Field, on the grounds of the University on November 4th, gave occasion for some interesting ceremonies and some brief, earnest words from the President and others on behalf of clean and honorable athletics. The promoters of this branch of college enterprise have reason to be proud of the degree to which they have awaked and enkindled the enthusiasm of a faculty and student body hitherto a little deaf to such appeals.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

THE exercises began on September 27th. Some changes have been made in the faculty. Adolph Rambeau, Ph.D., has been made Professor of Modern Languages and placed in charge of the department; Arthur A. Noyes, Ph.D., formerly Associate Professor of Organic Chemistry has been made Professor of Theoretical and Organic Chemistry; Jerome Soudericker, C.E., formerly Assistant Professor of Applied Mechanics has been made Associate Professor of Applied Mechanics; Allyne L. Merrill, S.B., formerly Assistant Professor of Mechanism, has been made Associate Professor of Mechanism; Edward F. Miller, S.B., formerly Assistant Professor of Steam Engineering has been made Associate Professor of Steam Engineering; Carleton A. Read, S.B., formerly an instructor in mechanical engineering, has left to take charge of the mechanical engineering department in the New Hampshire college at Durham; George V. Wendell, Ph.D., has returned from three years study in Germany and resumes his duties as Instructor in Physics; Frederic H. Keyes, S.B., and Alexander W. Moseley, S.B., have left to take up professional work; Frederick A. Hannah, S.B., has accepted a position in the mechanical department of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; Capt. John Bordman, Jr., Instructor in Military Science is on his way to the Philippines with the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, of which he is the regimental adjutant; Myran L. Fuller, Assistant in Geology, has been made instructor.

The following men have been made Assistants: Henry E. Andrews, A.B., in English; Alvan L. Davis, S.B., in mining engineering; F. L. H. Kimball, S.B., in mining engineering; Miles S. Sherrill, S.B., in analytical chemistry; Etheredge Walker, S.B., in mining engineering; William S. Newell, S.B., in mechanical engineering; George H. Riker, S.B., in mechanical drawing and Frank R. Swift, in mechanical engineering.

Professor Rambeau's family is French, but he was born and educated largely in Germany, studying at the Gymnasium of Wittenberg, classical, romance and Germanic philology at the universities of Halle and Marburg and French literature, phonetics and dialectology at Paris. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy at Marburg in 1877, passed the "examen profacultate docendi," in 1878 and lectured on English grammar and literature at the University of Marburg in 1878 and 1879. He was afterwards professor of English and French at the Wilhelm Gymnasium at Hamburg. During the past six years from 1893, until his appointment to the Institute, he has been Associate Professor of Romance Languages at the Johns Hopkins University.

The most prominent of his numerous publications are his doctor's dissertation

on the assonance of the Old French *Chanson de Roland*, a book highly appreciated by workers in the same field; a treatise upon Chaucer's *House of Fame*, an edition of Adam de la Holi's dramas (thirteenth century) and *La Chrestamothie Françoise*, with phonetic transcriptions and an introduction upon the phonetic method, which he published with Jean Possy. He has contributed valuable papers to many periodicals, among them *Modern Language Notes*, and is joint editor of *Neuere Sprachen*. He has written forcibly and well on the teaching of languages with especial reference to the difficult subject of phonology. Dr. Rambeau combines in a high degree the qualities of a successful teacher and of a distinguished original scholar.

Lieutenant James Hamilton, U. S. A., has been appointed as Instructor in Military Science.

Lieutenant Hamilton was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1890. He served as a lieutenant of artillery until his retirement in February, 1898. He was detailed and later received a diploma for a special course of instruction at the U. S. Engineer School at Willet's Point, New York, in 1894. While on leave of absence, during the school year of 1896–7, he studied at Sibley College, Cornell University. After his retirement from active service, he took the degree of LL.B. at the Law School of the Boston University. He was a member of the Military Service Institution, an associate of the U. S. Naval Institute, and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and an associate of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The entrance examinations have been held this year at the following points: Albany, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Concord, N. H.; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich.; Exeter, N. H.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Manlius, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburg; Pa.; Portland, Me.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Springfield, Mass.; and Washington, D. C. The total registration, 633, is 78 more than last year, and the largest in the history of the Institute. Of these 261 are preliminary applicants for admission in 1900. A continually increasing proportion of applicants divide their examinations between two successive years. Entrance examinations are also held in Boston in September.

Every year a considerable portion of the students entering is made up of those who have graduated from, or have studied at colleges or universities. These students are usually prepared to begin immediately upon the professional work of the course which they choose.

This year there are in all 52 such students, of whom 13 are from Harvard. Nine are graduates of Harvard, five of Brown, three of Yale, and two of Amherst, while the following institutions are represented on the list of students by a single graduate each: California, Columbia, Cornell, McGill, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Princeton, Rochester, Southern Presbyterian and Vermont Universities, Acadia, Beloit, Bowdoin, Colorado, Dartmouth, Lafayette, Robert- (of Constantinople), Randolph, Macon and St. Joseph's Colleges, Worcester Polytechnic Institute and the Academie de Neuschatel.

A group of 11 of these students has entered the course in electrical engineering, the next largest, a group of nine, that in chemistry; while the courses in civil, mechanical and mining engineering have each been chosen by six college students. A considerable proportion have entered the courses of architecture and sanitary engineering.

An entire alcove has been assigned at the World's Fair at Paris to the exhibit of

the Institute. The walls will be devoted to architectural sketches and plans, with photographs of the buildings, and the table and wing frames given to a display of photographs and charts showing the course schemes and processes of instruction in class room and laboratory. Circulars and pamphlets printed in English, French and German and illustrative of the American methods of technological instruction will be distributed freely.

Yale.

THE inauguration of Arthur Twining Hadley, LL.D., as president of the university was significant as indicative of the future policy of the new administration toward the educational and social problems arising within the University itself and toward the larger problems of our national life. The gathering of distinguished men representative of the government, city, state and nation, and of our educational interests, school college and university was in every way worthy of the event. Yet notwithstanding the presence of this very distinguished body of men, the central figure of the day was the incoming president and the dominant thought of the occasion was expressed by the inaugural address. If any expected radical statements or revolutionary propositions, they were doomed to disappointment. The address was wise, confident and decided, because it was conservative of the best of the old as well as of the new. In treating of the problems of modern university education, President Hadley showed the same keenness of analysis, the same power of generalization, that has characterized in so marked a degree his work as a teacher and writer upon economic and political questions. The disturbing elements in the problem arose, he said, as a consequence of the development of the professional school and the extension of the curriculum with the consequent rise of the elective system. These disturbing factors have in their turn given rise to certain other problems which menace both the college education and the college spirit. "The central problem, which we all have to face and about which all other problems group themselves, is this: How shall we make our educational system meet the world's demand for progress on the intellectual side, without endangering the growth of that which has proved most valuable on the moral side?" This main problem President Hadley treats in four parts: (1) the problem of entrance requirements, (2) the problem of college expenses, (3) the problem of common college interests, (4) the problem of university organization stated in very brief terms, President Hadley holds in regard to these problems, (1) that the college must continue to take part in the work of character development rather than relegate that part of a liberal education to the secondary schools; (2) that the colleges must keep down expenses so far as is possible by providing substantial dormitories where students may live at moderate cost make the college ideal of college life one "of plain living and high thinking" and above all grant college aid to needy students only for service rendered which may be either that of faithful and distinguished work as scholars or what is capable of much more indefinite extension, that of rendering service to the college and to the community; (3) the religious life of the college must be fostered not only as a center of Christian faith but of common college interests; time honored traditions should not be lightly abandoned; college athletics must be kept free from any taint of professionalism even where the professionalism is so subtle that it is manifested only by a preference for a victory won through dishonorable means to a clean defeat; (4) that in the future co-ordination of the departments of the university, free discussion is absolutely necessary in order that in such co-ordination as may be effected there may be no waste of the effectual resources of the university as they

exist to day; the general conclusion in regard to the method of the future organization of the University deserves quotation in full: "In the English universities the teaching is in large measure done by the several colleges, while the examinations are, with very few exceptions, the affair of the university. It seems probable that the development of Yale in the future may be just the reverse of this; the several colleges taking charge of the examinations and of those more elementary studies whose control naturally connects itself with the control of examinations, while the distinctively teaching appliances come to a constantly greater extent, into the hands of the university authorities. Under such a system we should have a well ordered scheme of local government, where each department could make its own rules, prescribe the condition of entrance and graduation and be subject to the minimum of interference from without; but where at the same time the instruction would be so ordered that students whose course lay under the control of one faculty could yet enjoy to the fullest possible extent the teaching provided by another, and where, as the subject of study became more and more advanced, the distinction of separate faculties or colleges would disappear altogether.

The election of a layman to the presidency of the university has naturally been followed by a change in the method of conducting the chapel exercises. For the present academic year the Board of College Chaplains consists of Professor Bernadotte Perrin, chairman, Professor A. M. Wheeler-Professor J. C. Schwab, Professor E. H. Sneath, Assistant Professor W. L. Phelps, Assistant Professor C. S. Baldwin. Each chaplain conducts the chapel exercises for a period of six weeks during the college year. An attempt to enrich the service by the use of responsive readings and responsive chants by the vested choir was attacked from several quarters as savoring of ritualism and, owing to such opposition, has been abandoned.

Following close upon President Dwight's resignation came those of his administrative officers, Professor Franklin B. Dexter, Secretary of the Corporation, and Mr. W. Farnam, the college treasurer. Thus upon the Corporation was thrown the responsibility of forming an entirely new administration. The election of Mr. A. P. Stokes, Jr., Yale, '96, to the secretaryship was announced at the last Commencement and met with unqualified approval. The position of treasurer was left vacant for a time, Mr. Farnam having consented to serve till January 1, 1900, in order that no mistake might be made in filling this important position. The final selection of Mr. Morris F. Tyler, as college treasurer, makes President Hadley's cabinet complete and assures the success of the new administration. Professor Tyler holds the Professorship of General Jurisprudence in the Law School, but is better known as the President of the Southern New England Telephone Company. He is a man of wide culture, varied talents and great business sagacity. His acceptance of the trust ensures a wise management of the finances of the University.

Since the issue of the last general catalogue in December, 1898, the Yale Faculty has lost by death the Rev. Professor Samuel Harris, of the theological faculty; Professor O. C. Marsh and Professor Jules Luquiens, of the academic faculty, and Professor James Campbell, of the medical faculty. By resignation, Dr. Frank Strong, now President of the University of Oregon; Dr. W. A. Adams, now Assistant Professor of German in Dartmouth College; Dr. Harlan Creelman, now Professor of Old Testament Language and Literature in the Congregational College of Montreal; Dr. Albert B. White, now Instructor of History in the University of Minnesota. Some of the more important additions to the University faculty are: Robert L. Sander-

son, Instructor in French, Milton B. Porter, Ph.D., Instructor in Mathematics; Edward V. Raynolds, Instructor in Debating; Rev. Henry Davies, Ph.D., Lecturer on the History of Philosophy; Walter M. Patton, Ph.D., Instructor in Semitic Languages; Clive Day, Ph.D., Instructor in Political Economy; Edward P. Collins, Ph.D., Instructor in History; Jay D. Eldridge, B.A., Instructor in German.

The Lyman Beecher lectures on preaching were given in October on "Modern Puritanism," by the Rev. John Brown, of Bedford, England. The W. L. Storrs lectures on Jurisprudence will be given in April by the distinguished French jurist, Dr. Jacques Dumas.

Notes and Announcements.*

FOLLOWING two recent works on kindred topics, E. P. Dutton & Co., promise *Point and Pillow Lace*, by A. M. S., with many facsimiles of specimens.

Mr. Charles Francis Adam's *Life of his Father*, Minister to England during the Civil War, is coming out immediately in the American Statesmen Series.

THE *Life of Phillips Brooks*, edited successively by the late Rev. Arthur Brooks and Prof. A. V. G. Allen, is now ready. It is published by E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE publishers tell us that two hundred and twenty thousand copies o *Richard Carvel* have been sold in five months. It is now in its twentieth edition.

Mr. W. W. Newell's translation of the *Sonnets* of Michelangelo is coming from the Riverside Press. The book contains also an introduction and Italian text of the sonnets.

PROF. FRANKLIN T. BAKER has performed a good service in editing for Macmillan's Pocket English Classics a selection of Browning's Shorter Poems: children need such an introduction to this master.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., have just issued a work called *The Romance of Our Ancient Churches*, by Sarah Wilson, with nearly 200 illustrations by Alexander Austed. Those interested in the Ancient Churches of England will find much to please them in this attractive book.

MR. PAUL LEICESTER FORD'S edition of *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson* (Putnam) is now completed with the publication of the tenth volume. The letters and other writings of the closing decade (1816–1826) of Jefferson's life are here printed, and the entire work is provided with an elaborate index.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., are to be the American publishers of Mr. Swinburne's *Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards*, and this interesting announcement is supplemented by the still more interesting one that the same publishers are preparing "a new edition of Swinburne's complete poems, revised and rearranged by the author."

THERE be few who may possess the *Golden Legend* of Jacobus de Voragine in any of its fifteenth or sixteenth century editions, or in the sumptuous reprint of the Kelmscott Press. But the pretty little volume of *Leaves from the Golden Legend* (Dutton) which has just been edited by Mr. H. D. Madge is within the reach of the slenderest purse, and suffices to give a fair idea of one of the most popular books of the Middle Ages.

TWO books which are of some importance to Bible students, and Sunday-school superintendents are Professor Shai-

* Publishers are requested to note that all literary announcements should be in the editor's hands not later than the 15th of the month. The subscription list of BOOK REVIEWS is one of 10,000 names. It circulates chiefly among the educational and professional classes and members of the book trade.

ler Mathews' *History of New Testament Times in Palestine* and Professor Marvin R. Vincent's *History of the Textual Criticism of the New Testament*, have just been issued by The Macmillan Company. Professor Mathews' book should prove useful as an introduction to the Sunday-school Lessons of 1900–1901.

IN Mr. Gollancz's Dent-Macmillan Temple Classics—volumes still for the pocket, but a shade longer than the foregoing—we have once more the *Compleat Angler* based on the fifth edition of 1676, and cared for with marginalia and notes by Mr. Austin Dobson, who has selected Huysman's portrait of Walton in the National Gallery for a frontispiece. Along with this goes Lodge's translation of Seneca *On Benefits*, edited by W. H. D. Rouse, and with the spelling modernized.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (Merriam) is a volume of more than a thousand double columned pages, abridged, of course, from the greater *International*. It has many illustrations. There is one feature peculiar to this edition in the shape of a glossary of Scottish words and phrases designed for the guidance of "kailyard" readers. As one authority remarks, this work is "first class in quality and second class in size," which epigram may be taken for a sufficient description.

AMONG some two hundred curious illustrations for her new book on *Child Life in Colonial Days* Mrs. Alice Morse Earle has collected a series of about thirty miniatures of children. The quaintest groups imaginable are some of them. As in her *Home Life in Colonial Days* so in this new book, Mrs. Earle has brought together a large collection of material gathered from the presses and garrets, the picture galleries and heirlooms of old families who have kept together during the past two hundred years. The Macmillan Company publishes the book.

SHORTLY to appear with Messrs. Harper's imprint are *Monopolies and Trusts*, by Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin; *Expedition to the Philippines*, by Frank D. Millet; *Historic Side-lights*, by Howard Payson Arnold; *Jane Eyre*, the first volume in the *Haworth Brontë*, edited by Mrs. Humphrey Ward and Mr. Clement Shorter; *A Confident To-morrow*, by Professor Brander Matthews; and a series of dainty Christmas books, in silver and blue, containing each the best "long short story" of some well-known American author.

Bernardino Luini is the subject of a good monograph by G. Williamson in the series of Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture. (The Macmillan Co.) Luini's adventurous life is full of mystery, and this book in its conscientious research only deepens the obscurity in many cases. Still the progress that it marks is not always nor wholly negative. The artistic criticism is cautious and discriminating. Its results are summarized in a critical catalogue of forty-two pages, with which the volume closes. There is a good bibliography and forty successful reproductions of Luini's most noteworthy work.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY are issuing a little book *On the Theory and Practice of Art-Enameling upon Metals* by H. Cunynghame. Good drawings of the apparatus and methods are given, as well as colored illustrations of enamel work. As the making of enamels is almost a secret industry it has rarely been open to amateurs or artists generally, and it is the author's hope that such a beautiful and lucrative art-craft shall be the more widely encouraged by the publication of its so-called trade secrets together with very complete explanations and instructions.

A NEW series of scholarly monographs under the title of *Columbia University Studies in Literature* has been begun with an interesting and important volume by Mr. Joel Elias Spingarn, entitled *A History of Literary Criticism in the Renaissance*. Mr. Spingarn's sub-title indicates the main value of his work to scholars. He pays special attention "to the influence of Italy in the formation and development of modern classicism." Admirers of Sir Philip Sidney's *Defence of Poesy* will find it particularly worth their while to consult Mr. Spingarn's volume, which maintains a high level of scholarship.

THE very considerable audience reached by such distinctly American books as *Richard Carvel* now in its two hundred and twentieth thousand within six months

of publication, and *The Choir Invisible* of which more than a quarter of a million have been sold, augurs well for the establishment of a new feeling for a national literature and nothing probably has done so much to bring about so excellent a result as the passage of the recent American International Copyright Act, removing as it did the unfair competition of pirated editions of foreign works under which our younger writers suffered so severely.

Bird-Lore for December announces the inauguration of a new plan in self-educational work which cannot fail to be of assistance to the many hundreds of bird students who are pursuing their studies with no other guide than a text-book. An Advisory Council has been formed, composed of over fifty prominent ornithologists, residing throughout the United States and Canada, who have consented to respond to requests for information or advice. Students are thus placed in direct communication with an authority on the birds of their region, whose aid will materially simplify the problems which beset the beginner.

IN a letter written by Mr. Egerton Castle to a friend in New York he says that under the literary phantasy of their garb, all the characters in *Young April* from the King to the Philosopher are personages who were still living in the middle of this century, men and women whose doings and adventures had in days gone by been recounted to the author by one who had known them all, some of them intimately—namely by the author's own father. The names of the actors are, however, disguised, the dates suitably altered, and the exact situation of "the Germanic Confederation Kinglets"—as the irate Guardsman has it—is left vague with a purpose.

CASSELL & CO., announce a Complete Illustrated Catalogue of the Paintings in the National Gallery, London, edited by Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy and Director of the National Gallery. It will be issued in three volumes containing about 1,060 pages of text and between 1,300 and 1,400 illustrations. Every picture has been specially photographed for this work by Edwin Bale, R. I. Volumes I. and II., will deal with the Old Masters (Foreign Schools), and will be published in December; the third, in the autumn of 1900. 250 of the 1,000 numbered copies are assigned to the United States. The size will be convenient (12¼x8¾ in. for the paper).

IN January The Macmillan Company will bring out a novel by Minna Caroline Smith. She gives it the title of *Mary Paget: A Romance of Old Bermuda.* The time is that of James I., and the historic frame to the story is the shipwreck of the "Sea Venture" which inspired Shakespeare with his theme for *The Tempest.* Mary Paget is a beautiful girl whose love story in the isolation of "the still vexed Bermoothes" is complicated by the struggle there between the Established Church and Puritanism. The interplay of loyalty and religion under the interference of Master Dwight and the leading Puritans forms the motive of the plot of the story which is told by the heroine in her simple and direct narrative.

COMMENTING in the London (Eng.), *Daily News* on Dr. Horace White's translation of *The Roman History of Appian of Alexandria.* Andrew Lang says: "For his ill-used author Dr. White has done his very best, in the way not only of translation, but of introduction, pictoral illustrations, notes and index. The very last fragment of Appian is not the least interesting. He shows how he was saved from the Jews by an Arab who took a warning from the croakings of a raven. The third croak was lucky, 'We are lost,' said the Arab, 'for our own good, and we shall find our road.' Even so it befell, and, but for this coincidence, Dr. White might never have had a chance to perform his conscientious and valuable labor of love."

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS have just issued in two volumes *The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson.* We now hear that the work largely consists of new matter which has never been published in any form. The volumes contain not far from five hundred letters, being nearly twice the number that have appeared in *Scribner's Magazine.* They include letters to many of the most eminent literary men and artists of the generation, among them being, besides Mr. Sidney Colvin, the editor, P. G. Hamerton, J. A. Symonds,

F. Locker-Lamson, William Morris, Will H. Low, Augustus St. Gaudens, Henry James, Edmund Gosse, W. E. Henley, Cosmo Monkhouse, Theodore Watts-Dunton, J. M. Barrie, S. R. Crockett, Dr. Conan Doyle, and M. Matcel Schwob.

THE new magazine of contemporary thought which The Macmillan Company will issue on January 1st is to be called *The International Monthly*. Edouard Rod will lead with an article on "Later Evolution in French Criticism." Professor N. S. Shaler will follow with "The Influence of the Sun upon the Foundation of the Earth's Surface"; Professor John Trowbridge on "Recent Advance in Physical Science"; Norman Hapgood on "The Theatrical Syndicate"; Charles de Kay on "The Association of American Artists."

It is evident that the editors intend to keep the scope of this work in actual living touch with current movements if we can judge by the two last articles; while the scholarship of the other writers promises well for a particularly interesting first number.

THREE additions have just been made to the series of Scientific Memoirs, published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. *The Laws of Gases*, as set forth in the memoirs by Robert Boyle and E. H. Amagat, have been edited (and the latter translated) by Professor Carl Barus. Professor W. F. Magie is the editor and translator of the papers devoted to *The Second Law of Thermodynamics*, by Carnot, Clausius and Lord Kelvin. *The Fundamental Laws of Electrolytic Conduction* have been developed by Faraday, Professor Hittorf, and Professor Kohlrausch, and memoirs by these men make up the contents of a volume edited by Professor H. M. Goodwin. This series is of the utmost value to scientific students, and we hope that it will come to include many more numbers.

THE most important of the recent publications of the University of Pennsylvania is a bulky monograph upon *The Philadelphia Negro*, by Dr. W. E. Burghardt Dubois, including also "a special report on domestic service," by Miss Isabel Eaton. In the astronomical series there is a quarto pamphlet of *Results of Observations with the Zenith Telescope of the Flower Astronomical Observatory* for two years, by Mr. Charles L. Doolittle. A volume of *Contributions from the Botanical Laboratory* includes several papers and a series of plates. In the philosophical series there is an essay *On Spinozistic Immortality*, by Professor George Stuart Fullerton. Finally, in the philological series there is an edition, by Professor Hugo A. Rennert, of the comedy *Ingratitud por Amor*, by Don Guillen de Castro.

More than three hundred scholars and specialists are at work on *The Jewish Encyclopædia*, which when completed, will be published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. This work will be issued in twelve volumes, and comprises the history, religion, literature and customs of the Jewish people from the earliest times to the present day. The managing editor is Dr. Isidore Singer, of Vienna. The various departments of knowledge are under the supervision of Dr. Cyrus Adler, of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Gotthard Deutsch, of Vienna, Dr. Richard Gottheil, of Leipsic, Dr. Marcus Jastrow, of Halle, Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of Leipsic, Dr. Kaufman Kohler, of Erlangen, and Dr. George F. Moore, of Yale University. The huge list of collaborators includes the most eminent scholars of the age.

The Favor of Princes is a romance of France under Louis XV., by Mark Lee Luther, which has just been published by The Macmillan Company. Mr. Luther seeks to portray the times of feverish unrest and social change preceding and presaging the French Revolution. The vicious example of the king, the frivolity of the court, the brutalization of the peasantry, the rise of the bourgeosie, the decline of the Jesuits, the influence of the philosophers, and the dominating personality of Madame de Pompadour, all enter into the warp and woof of a tale whose plot turns upon an attempt of Louis XV. to deprive one of his impoverished nobles of his wife.

While not claiming absolute fidelity to history, the novel is in spirit historical and touches upon events of import to the France of the XVIIIth century. Among the historical personages introduced, aside from the King and his mistress, are Jean Jacques Rousseau and the Duc de Choiseul.

Spanish Literature in the England of the Tudors, by John Garrett Underhill, Ph. D., is the latest volume in the series of Columbia University Studies in Literature. It is a historical inquiry into the character of the Spanish works known to Shakespeare's period, and the persons by whom they were introduced into England, and the groups they affected, undertaken with a view to determine precisely Spanish influence in that age of English literature. The investigation is not limited to works of imagination, but includes treatises, sermons, court-books, histories, etc., and covers exhaustively the sixteenth century. It is especially valuable for the definition of literary groups, outside the dramatists, and the biographical and bibliographical details which it gathers into an accessible and orderly form; and it clears up an unusually obscure part of English literary history concerning which there has been much misstatement of fact and much wrong theory.

Imperative Surgery, for the General Practitioner, the Specialist and the Recent Graduate, by Howard Lilienthal, M. D., Attending Surgeon to Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, is the title of a work on the press for immediate publication by The Macmillan Company. In a grave emergency and in the absence of expert assistance any physician may find himself obliged to perform the work of the surgeon. To shirk responsibility may cost a life or make a cripple. Dr. Lilienthal's book, which deals with just these conditions, will be a particularly valuable possession for the general practitioner and the recent graduate. The reader is not embarrassed by descriptions of a multiplicity of operations for the relief of a single diseased condition but is presented in each instance with one good method, as simple in character as is consistent with good surgery. Original illustrations from drawings and photographs of the actual field of operation render the explanations still clearer. The book deals with fundamental principles.

STUDENTS of English literature will welcome the superb *Life of Donne*, by Edmund Gosse, which Dodd, Mead & Co., have just issued. It is not only a masterly piece of work, but as bookmaking the two volumes are light to handle and handsomely illustrated with reproductions of the scarce portraits of Donne and some facsimiles of his letters. As a contemporary of Shakespeare and holding the position in his day of an acknowledged leader in scholarship, and a high favorite at Court, Donne is a man whose work must be studied by any one who would have a true insight into the social and literary conditions under which Shakespeare labored, and was by such men as Donne practically ignored. In its mastery of expression, and in trick of phrase Donne's verse bears a striking resemblance to that of Robert Browning. Perhaps as the poet of "absence" he is entitled to almost the highest place among English poets; while his prose is full of fine passages. A review of Mr. Gosse's work appears in another column.

Our Native Birds, How to Protect Them and Attract them to Our Homes, is the title of a book just issued by The Macmillan Company. Its author is D. Lange, Instructor in Nature Study in the public schools of St. Paul, Minn. He will be remembered as the author of a *Handbook of Nature Study*. How to prevent the extermination of our American birds is a question which is interesting sportsmen and nature lovers alike, and it is one which is also of some importance to agriculturalists who are losing the destroyers of many harmful insects and grubs. The author, who is fully abreast of the times, puts forward many of the ideas advocated by the Audubon Societies in more than usually definite form and greatly increased in value by his practical suggestions as to *what to do*. The author not only points out the evil, but suggests a cure. In its own field it is unique in American ornithology. It is thoroughly in line with the spirit of the bird study of the day, and it commends itself to every one interested in bird protection, while its practical side will be of value to those who wish to attract birds about their houses.

Reviews.

Abraham Lincoln the Man of the People. By Norman Hapgood. Illustrated with Portraits, etc. The Macmillan Company.

The strong public curiosity which was awakened by the announcement that Mr. Norman Hapgood, author of "Literary Statesmen," "A Life of Daniel Webster," etc., was preparing a biography of Abraham Lincoln, has at length been gratified. The work has made its appearance, bearing the imprint of one of the foremost of our great American publishing houses.

Altogether, there have been printed a good many so-called lives of Lincoln. None of them is wholly without value, since it is impossible to tell any truth about the career of such a man without adding somewhat to the sum of useful human knowledge. There are differences of opinion about the relative merits, and lack of merits, of a number of these "lives," but we do not think there is any lack of agreement upon the proposition that all of those with whom the public has become in any way well acquainted leave a great deal to be desired. That consensus of opinion explains in part the keen expectation aroused by the announcement to which we have alluded.

The intelligent reading public had two reasons for expecting from Mr. Hapgood something in this line quite out of the common and above the average. One reason was the superior excellence of his previous work as a biographer of statesmen. The other was the fact, pretty widely known, that Norman Hapgood has exceptional qualifications for writing about Lincoln, because he, Mr. Hapgood, was brought up in the neighborhood where Lincoln lived for the greater part of his life. Thus our author breathed, in his own youth, something of that peculiar pioneer western atmosphere, which, in the early part of this century, had so much to do with forming Lincoln's character.

The volume contains 433 pages. It is really not so large a book as this fact might imply, for the print is very large and the lines are heavily leaded. Mechanically the volume is singularly delightful. It is easy and pleasant to read in every sense.

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High as is the expectation of well informed readers concerning the new life of Lincoln, that expectation is not doomed to disappointment. Mr. Hapgood has done his labor of love more than well. He has done it admirably, in some respects wonderfully well. Without saying that this book is in every way the best life of Lincoln which has appeared, or that it makes all others superfluous, or even that the reader of this book, who is ambitious to know all which can be known of the martyred president, will not find himself under the necessity of depending upon the monumental biography by Lincoln's private secretaries, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, for matter specially relating to the administrative details of the Civil War; we do say, in all confidence, that *Abraham Lincoln, the Man of the People*, by Norman Hapgood, is by far the best life of Lincoln which has yet been written, for busy and thoughtful readers who have time for but a single volume on this subject.

Mr Hapgood's trained literary instinct has served him and his readers a good turn. Without sacrificing the truth of history or neglecting any really needful details, he has made his story of Lincoln something far above the dry chronicle of events and the unprofitable repetition of personal gossip, which biographies manufactured by men who are not men of letters are too apt to be.

Our author has brought fine discrimination to his delicate task. He possesses the instinct to put himself in the reader's place and realize what the reader wants to know and needs to know in order not merely to be possessed of a mass of information about Abraham Lincoln, but to understand and to feel what manner of man Lincoln was, and what were the times in which he lived, and the problems which he had to solve.

Turn where we will in this book, we find it of absorbing interest.

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Perhaps we may best close this necessarily inadequate account of one of the most remarkable biographies ever written by an American, whose subject is the man whom Lowell, in the "Commemoration Ode," characterized as "the first American," by saying that our author has brought to bear for the first time upon Lincoln's wonderful life the genius which enables the countless millions who never saw him, the greater part of whom were born since he was slain, to know Lincoln in some real degree as he was known by the wisest and most intimate of his personal and official associates.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The Life and Letters of John Donne. Revised and corrected by Edmund Gosse. Dodd Mead & Company.

Mr. Gosse winds up his admirable biography of Dr. Donne by declaring that his hero is, of all great men, "the one of whom least is essentially known," and goes on to ask whether this is not "perhaps the secret of his perennial fascination." One is enabled by a perusal of Mr. Gosse's book to rule this supposition out of the literary court. It is impossible for any honest reader to rise from the careful study of these two handsome volumes and declare that Donne's personality is any longer unknown to him; it is equally impossible that he should fail to find in Mr. Gosse's hero one of the most fascinating figures in our poetical annals. Donne,

it is true, never has been, and is never likely to be, popular. His wilful obscurity and harshness, the "metaphysical" nature of much of his poetry, the lack in it of those romantic elements which alone truly appeal to the universal suffrage, all prohibit that. But among the truer and more esoteric lovers of poetry Donne will always hold a peculiar and secure place. Of this one may see a symbol in the fact that his remarkable statue was almost the sole adornment which the Great Fire spared in old St. Paul's, and is now said to be almost unknown to the Londoners and country cousins who visit the modern cathedral in devotion or in curiosity. There will always be a small but not unimportant minority who will continue to swear by the magnificent outburst of poetry in Donne's work, while the majority simply swear at his crabbedness, if they do not ignore him altogether. These lovers of Donne will be truly grateful to Mr. Gosse for what has evidently been to him also a labor of love, while the larger number who are left more than usual calm by the verse of the poetic Dean of St. Paul's will yet agree that if a biography of Dr. Donne on a larger scale than Walton's were necessary, the work could scarcely have been better done than Mr. Gosse has done it.

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Mr. Gosse, with an artistic skill and a scholarly erudition which goes so rarely hand in hand to make the ideal biographer, has shown us how the turbulent poet of the satires and the glowing amorist of the elegies, the flatterer of the shameless Howard and the fawner on Lord Keepers, could be one and the same with the hero of Walton's exquisite sketch, a psychological curiosity which hitherto seemed well-nigh incredible.

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Mr. Gosse has made every factor in Donne's life comprehensible and even inevitable, and triumphantly worked out the personal equation of Donne the man, poet, lover and preacher. We had marked for enumeration many details that seemed of special excellence in the work, but where the sum is so good it seems needless to praise the parts. Yet we cannot refrain from directing the reader's attention to the chapters on the lyrical poems, and on the influence of Donne, in which Mr. Gosse's sane and sympathetic criticism is seen at its best. In conclusion, we may express the hope that, in view of the interest in Donne which this biography is bound to create among those who have hitherto known him only from anthologies, Mr. Gosse will perform the task for which he is so well fitted, and give us at last that definitive edition of Donne's complete works for which the world has waited—not, surely in vain—some two hundred and fifty years.—*Literature.*

Monopolies and the People. By Charles Whiting Baker, C.E. (Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

This work, which we welcomed ten years ago, has been revised and enlarged in the edition before us. The author may justly take pride in the extent to which subsequent events have justified his earlier conclusions; and for this reason, perhaps, he kept many chapters in their original form. The new chapters, however, bring the discussion down to date, and only occasionally does the reader feel the want of statistics showing how combinations have kept up prices during the entire fifteen years in which they have so largely controlled important industries. The author's attitude toward trusts is singularly dispassionate. He is their defender so far as the production of goods is concerned, and brings out strongly the economies they make possible, especially in putting goods on the market, without showing as clearly the wastes they make possible through the security given to careless superintendence, indifference to improvements, etc. When, however, he turns to the relations of the trust toward the public, he makes remarkably clear the dependence of the latter upon State interference. This he urges not only in the form of national legislation restricting capitalization to the cost of duplicating plants and requiring publicity of accounts, but also in the form of legislation giving the public representation on the directing boards of the various combinations.—*Outlook.*

Wabeno, the Magician. By Mabel Osgood Wright. A sequel to "Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts." The Macmillan Company.

Among the many delightful books of the autumn for children, Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright's story of *Wabeno, the Magician*, is the most fascinating with its nature lore and its charming presentation of childish fancies. It is a sequel to "Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts." In explanation of the title, Mrs. Wright records the fact that, before man walked on earth, "nothing asked why about anything." When the Red Brothers arrived, "why" was the very first word they said, and because they could not understand the "Three Hearts" and their language, every strange thing that befell they laid to "Wabeno, the Magician." Wabeno was a young warrior, in whose trail followed the dream fox, with his shadowy flock and his book of wondrous fading pictures. And from this pleasing fancy Mrs. Wright gathers many short stories, weaving them around the "Heart of Nature" and showing Anne how to see through the magic spectacles and to understand in "Whyland" the talk of the "Nearby." The real magic of the volume is the spell which the author has cast over those things in nature, which are closely related to childish fancies, and in her dream talks she not only quickens her young readers' understanding and teaches them how to use their eyes and ears, but she also instills into hearts the real significance of loving kindness. Her book is a storehouse of useful information, and

it is thoroughly genuine and wholesome in its interpretation and studies of nature and the animal world. Nothing better could be devised for childish imagination to feast upon.—*Boston Herald.*

Development and Character of Gothic Architecture. By Charles Herbert Moore. Second edition, rewritten and enlarged. The Macmillan Company.

The first edition of Mr. Moore's book was reviewed in these columns in 1890, and we have now to notice the much enlarged second edition. The new book is to the old one almost exactly as four is to three in mere magnitude. In the value of the text it has increased as much as it is easy to imagine a book of the kind, good in the first place, to be improved. In brief, the second edition embodies the results of nine years of thought upon the subject; of the effect upon the author of criticism, favorable and adverse, including some disputing of important propositions; of newly discovered or newly explained matter concerning the growth and spread of Gothic architecture in different countries; and of the results of at least one more visit to France and to some of the principal centers of pointed architecture outside of France. Of the changes caused by this renewed and continued study of the subject, that concerning the introduction of pointed architecture into Italy is the most immediately evident.

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As to the illustrations, they also have been minutely reconsidered, and the improvement in this respect is even more striking than in the text. Seven photographic plates replaced the rather unsatisfactory English woodcuts of the previous edition.

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Those who have found the first edition of Mr. Moore's work valuable will find it still more important to possess the second. There can be no doubt of the independent and peculiar value of the latest and most matured conclusions in a matter like this. Mr. Moore's conclusions, when they concern controverted questions, are, of course, to be taken only in their final form; and, where they deal with more accepted truth, should still be taken as he now words them, rather than as he did at the time nearer the beginning of his special studies of mediæval art.—*Nation.*

The Moral Order of the World. By Alexander Balmain Bruce. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The perusal of this volume deepens the sense of loss to the world in the recent death of its well-known author, who completed it just before he passed away. It comprises a series of the Gifford Lectures before Glasgow University, following the already published series on the "Providential Order of the World." It is a critical but sympathetic study of those leaders of thought in India, Persia, Greece, Palestine, and our modern world who have striven to interpret the moral order of the world. Especially interesting is Dr. Bruce's critique of modern optimism, particularly as represented by Browning, and modern dualism, of the agnostic school of Huxley on one hand, and Ritschl on the other. We must dissent from his distinction between "providential" and "moral" as personal and impersonal terms, a distinction suggested by that superficial connotation of morality which too often lames evangelical thought.—*Outlook.*

The Traditional Poetry of the Finns. By Domenico Comparetti. Translated by Isabella M Anderton, with Introduction by Andrew Lang. Longmans, Green & Co.

The substance of the present book originally appeared under the title "Il 'Kalewala' o la poesia tradizionale dei Finni; Studio storico-critico sulle origini delle grandi epopee nazionali," in the proceedings, for 1893, of the Italian Accademia dei Lincei, of which the writer, the well known author of "Virgil in the Middle Ages," is a fellow. The occasion of the essay is the bearing of the traditional poetry of the Finns, and in particular of the Finnish national epic, the "Kalevala," upon the so called Homeric question The book, in point of fact, as Mr. Lang reminds us, is the prelude to a work on the Homeric poems. If this be its chief value in the mind of its author, it certainly is not its only value to the reader, for this is altogether the most comprehensive, the most lucid, and generally most valuable presentation of the subject of Finnish popular poetry that has thus far been put forward. The whole question of origin of manner and matter is at last intelligibly presented, and though some do and others will deny the book a definitive character in not a few of its conclusions, it will stand for many a day as the first and best treatise on a subject that has been singularly misunderstood, not only by the laity, but by the learned.—*The Nation.*

Nancy Hanks. By Caroline Hanks Hitchcock. Doubleday & McClure Co.

Nancy Hanks was the mother of Abraham Lincoln. In Mrs. Hitchcock's book the great statesman's ancestry is traced back to 1550. The book is written primarily to refute the claim made by some that both Lincoln and his mother were of dubious birth The Lincoln family seems always to have been one of inventive mind and aggressive spirit, and in every way worthier to be associated with the name and fame of the great-souled President than is generally supposed. Any side-lights on Lincoln's life are valuable, and Mrs. Hitchcock is to be congratulated on the thorough investigation apparent in her book.—*Outlook.*

The Growth of the Constitution in the Federal Convention of 1787: An Effort to Trace the Origin and Development of Each Separate Clause, from its First Suggestion in that Body

to the Form Finally Approved. Containing also a facsimile of a heretofore unpublished Manuscript of the First Draft of the Instrument, made for use in the Committee of Detail. By William M. Meigs, author of the life of Charles Jared Ingersoll. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co.

This is a long title of a good book, and it saves labor to a reviewer. Mr. Meigs is one in whose hands a reader may feel safe—a scholar learned, accurate, thorough and candid. He has done excellent work before now, on subjects connected with constitutional law and the history and literature of that subject. The present book is a most useful and convenient one. Its object is sufficiently indicated in its title. It will turn out, we suspect, to be an indispensable handbook for all careful students of the Federal constitution. Not only has the author done well the simple main task that he set himself, but he has added the touch that only a learned writer could give, by an occasional reference to sources of information rare or hitherto unknown. He reproduces in facsimile a highly interesting document, the draft of a constitution prepared by Edmund Randolph, and used by the Committee of Detail, and makes instructive comments upon this paper, the true character of which Mr. Meigs seems to have been the first to perceive.—*Nation.*

Quaker Government in Pennsylvania, A History of. (Vol. II.). By Isaac Sharpless. T. S. Leach & Co.

The second and concluding volume of this book by President Sharpless, of Haverford, covers the period from the migration of the Quaker members of the Pennsylvania Assembly, at the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1756, to the close of the Revolutionary War. The position of the Quakers in the latter struggle is set forth with a fairness that leaves nothing to be said in criticism. When called upon to choose between their devotion to liberty and their hostility to war, most of them strove to maintain neutrality. A portion, however, reckoned at one fifth in the city of Philadelphia, left their church to give active support to revolutionary armies, while a much smaller body, perhaps a tenth as many, left it to support the English. Outside of the city, where the wealthy and cultured class was generally Tory in sympathies, nearly all the Quakers welcomed the triumph of the patriots.—*Outlook.*

The Colonization of Africa. By Sir Harry H. Johnston. With many maps. The Macmillan Company.

Sir Harry H. Johnston's *Colonization of Africa* (Macmillan) is an attempt "to summarize and review in a single book the general history of the attempts of Asia and Europe to colonize Africa during the historical period." The volume is true to the author's promise, crammed with facts and encyclopædic in character; in spite of which we have an altogether readable book bearing evidence of extreme care and careful research. Of special interest at the present time is the chapter on "The Dutch in Africa." Although this chapter was written before it became evident that Mr. Chamberlain stood back of the Uitlanders of Johannesburg in their demand for greater concessions and a larger degree of political influence in the Transvaal, the general question of England's relation to the Dutch in South Africa is carefully examined. Treated historically, it serves to show that the present crisis is but the culmination of two centuries of differences between peoples of widely separated degrees of civilization. Mr. Johnston argues that the chief difficulty has always been the failure of a nineteenth century administrative to understand a seventeenth century subject population, for such he considers the Dutch of South Africa. The British government is credited with having failed from the beginning to take proper measures for the maintenance and spread of English influence. Reforms have been too suddenly and too harshly executed, as in the case of the abolition of slavery in Cape Colony; or, on the other hand the proverbial stubbornness of the Boers has too easily frightened English ministers from projects of sound policy. Incidentally, the author makes the curious assertion that if Scotch administrators had been sent to Cape Colony early in the present century, few of the later troubles would have followed. This opinion is based upon the fact that the Scotch and the Dutch are similar in character, temperament and religion; though why the Scotch more than the English should have symphized with the patriarchal form of slave-holding desired by the Dutch, is not made clear. The attitude of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, in indirectly urging the movement which resulted in the deplorable Jameson raid, is criticised. In reference to this point, the author maintains that an amicable settlement of the grievances of the Johannesburgers would have been accomplished ultimately through pressure from the Cape Colony Dutch upon those of the Transvaal. Britain's difficulties now are directly traceable to her shilly-shally policy toward the Dutch in the early part of the century, and to the essentially different aspect in which life, its duties and its privileges, present itself to the Dutch and to the English mind. Other chapters treat of each important colonizing nation in turn, and all are instructive and entertaining. The book contains some unusually good maps, showing Africa by religions, by areas of slave trade, by colonizability, and by political divisions at different periods.—*Dial.*

The Last of the Mohicans. A Narrative of 1757. By James Fenimore Cooper. Edited with Brief Biography and Various Notes by W. K. Wickes, M.A. The Macmillan Company.

This little volume is issued in the pocket series of English Classics, especially adapted for use in

the school room, and meets a long-felt need. In addition to the story there is a brief biography and various notes, and the scene of the tale and most of the information necessary to understand its allusions are rendered sufficiently obvious to the reader in the text itself or in the accompanying notes.—Providence *Journal.*

Syllabus of Lectures on Modern European History. By H. Morse Stephens. The Macmillan Company.

Professor H. Morse Stephens has republished in book form the *Syllabus of Lectures on Modern European History* (Macmillan), which he originally prepared for the use of his students at Cornell. The course begins with 1600, and in eighty seven lectures traverses 290 years, closing with the Triple Alliance. The subjects are wholly political, save for half a dozen lectures on "Literature and Philosophy," "Science and Art," which are interspersed at proper points. First comes a preface, which expatiates on the practical value of a syllabus; next a general bibliography, and then the main part of the book—successive skeletons of lectures. Under each topic are ranged from two to four pages of headings (with a copious supply of dates), and a carefully compiled bibliography, containing at least fifteen and often twenty-five titles. Although not greatly exceeding 300 pages in length, much matter has been compacted into this book. Its survey is minute and thorough. Smaller countries, both northern and eastern, receive attention, and yet are not unduly exalted. As a systematic guide to the chief topics of modern history and to the most important literature regarding them, this outline cannot fail to help college students greatly.—*Nation.*

Dictionary of Birds. By Alfred Newton. Assisted by Hans Gadow. Macmillan Company.

A most admirable book filled with valuable information presented in the most usable form. It is well illustrated by wood engravings. Not only are the birds themselves listed and described but there are valuable sections devoted to such subjects as the "Muscular System," "Nervous System," "Nidification," "Quill," etc. There are four pages of "Notanda et Corrigenda," and it is gratifying to see that the authors have not been ashamed to place their errata in a prominent position. No greater service can be rendered to a scientific book than this, and it is impossible in a scientific book of this size, not to have many corrections.—*Scientific American.*

An Introduction to the Methods and Materials of Literary Criticism By Chas. Mills Gayley and Frederick Newton Scott. Ginn and Company.

The first volume of an important work that will be welcome to all students of literature has just been published. The work is a product of the joint scholarship of Professors Charles Mills Gayley and Fred Newton Scott, and is entitled *An Introduction to the Methods and Materials of Literary Criticism.* The sub title of the present volume is "The Bases in Æsthetics and Poetics." A second volume dealing with "Literary Types" will complete the work. Literary criticism, say the authors, has now "outgrown the stage of unquestioning acquiescence in tradition, authority, personal bias or prejudice. But it is not yet fully alive to its possibilities, scope or aim—not organized." An attempt at such organization is what this work offers us. The authors add this note to the exposition of their plan: "While the work is not intended to set forth any special system or criticism, being rather a clue to the sources which will acquaint the student with any or all systems, yet some pains has been taken to distinguish, in the commentary, those theories which are thought to rest upon a sound scientific and æsthetic basis." The result of all this industry is not, indeed, a book to be read, but a book to be used as a guide through the labyrinth of critical literature; and in this respect the bibliographical sections are by far the most important, being prepared with great thoroughness, and embracing classified references to the most important work to be found in all the culture languages. As has already been observed, the aim of the work is mainly that of guidance and suggestion rather than of elaborating a critical system; but we should supplement this statement by saying that the modern scientific or evolutionary treatment of literature is the underlying principle of the whole discussion, a fact which comes out clearly in the section dealing with "Comparative Literature." We are bound to compliment the authors of this volume upon their scholarship and their fairness in presenting contrasted opinions, and to thank them most heartily for placing in our hands a manual of the subject that goes far beyond anything hitherto attempted in English, and that is simply invaluable for purposes of reference.—*Dial.*

Naturalism and Agnosticism. By James Ward, Sc.D. The Macmillan Company.

It is doubtful if any lectures on the Gifford foundation present a clearer grasp of the fundamental problems of modern thought or will do more for the rehabilitation of English philosophy than these by Professor Ward. This learned and capable thinker has made a singularly trenchant criticism of naturalism, a terminology which by his endorsement becomes a part of technical language, and of scientific agnosticism. Taking science as "the touchstone of knowledge," he would admit that we neither know, nor can see room for God in the universe. But the distinction of known and unknown is merely objective; while the distinction of knowable and unknowable, in the agnostic sense, simply forces the personality of the knower to the front. In a word, "naturalism is essentially dogmatic, whereas agnosticism is essentially sceptical."

Indeed, the union of forces between these two dissimilar theories has really served to promote idealism. Since the repudiation of the old materialism, an agnostic or neutral monism has become fashionable, which ultimately leaves science to face a dilemma: "Either this non-descript monism must lapse back into materialism, or move on to spiritualism" Thus Professor Ward's first volume is devoted to a vigorous criticism of the mechanical theory, and the theory of evolution; and the second volume to psycho physical parallelism, to a refutation of dualism, and to a presentation of the doctrine of spiritualistic monism. Very skilfully the author shows how agnostic monism contains admissions which virtually lead to spiritualism. He expounds the modern view of nature as teleological as regards its unity, its causality and its regularity. And he closes by asserting that when divested of the scientific bias, it is impossible for the man who contemplates the world in its historical concreteness not to see true reality, not as a mechanism, but as a "Realm of Ends."

Thus in every theory in which naturalism commonly appears—whether of mechanism, of evolution, or of psychical epiphenomena, in each case its capital error comes from the temptation to receive as actual truths what are simply "methodological assumptions" With untiring patience and an immense wealth of illustration and cogent logic, Dr. Ward traces the inevitable consequence of a naturalistic interpretation, and throws this into luminous contrast with philosophical idealism.

We know of no treatment of the postulates of contemporary scientific thought—whether of physics, biology or psychology—that makes a more brilliant argument for the idealistic, and therefore the theistic view of life. Professor Ward's volumes will be of exceptional interest to the student of philosophy and religion and they will be a reinforcement and a stimulus to the Christian apologist.—*Churchman*.

Precis de l'Histoire de France. By Alcée Fortier. The Macmillan Company.

To crowd into less than two hundred pages a summary of the history of France since the earliest times without being dry and without neglecting the philosophy of events is a feat deserving of a l commendation, and it has just been accomplished by Professor Alcée Fortier, of Tulane University, Louisiana. The book is written in French, with explanatory notes in English at the end. The object of the author, he tells us, was to supply a history of France for the use of students in American colleges, and the little book before us seems admirably fitted for that purpose. It is written in excellent style, the division of the work into short chapters, with numerous subtitles makes it most convenient to consult, the information contained has been well-selected, and the space allotted to each period seems fairly proportionate to its importance at the present day. The history is brought down to the very day of publication. To those who are not students, but who yet desire to get, in a compact form, an idea of the evolution of the French nation, this little book can also be heartily recommended.—Montreal *Herald*.

Intimate China: The Chinese as I Have Seen Them. By Mrs. Archibald Little. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co.

In very delightful style, the author crowds her readable pages with pleasant anecdotes and episodes. In "the romantic East" she found unromantic refuge in the cellar when the thermometer was at 120 degrees. She discusses without prejudice consuls, missionaries, and public functionaries, native and foreign. As a rule, while at the hong, tea table, and club room the missionary fraternity is despised, the general praise of the individual healer or converter is warm and long. In her chapter on foot binding, she makes it clear that this peculiarly Chinese custom does not denote rank, and that the idea of its being done to prevent females from gadding about is a purely foreign notion. She never ceases to praise the Chinese women for their modesty, dignity, business ability, and helpfulness to their husbands. Her testimony is but one of hundreds that in personal delicacy and hesitancy to expose the person, the Chinese man, as well as woman, is immeasurably superior to the Japanese.

Mrs. Little's travels in the empire took her into many provinces and enabled her to enjoy a wide range of observation. She is a hearty believer in the doctrine that the best interests of China and of mankind at large will be subserved by maintaining the political integrity of the empire. She is not blind to the shadows in the picture, frankly acknowledging that corruption is widespread. The most honest men in high office seem to be those who have least to do with Peking. Her remarks about the recent failure of the reform movement are suggestive and illuminating. Not much is to be hoped for China while the "ring," of which the Empress Dowager is the center, controls the destinies of the land. Our author's clear and wise arguments against the impossibility of making over the Chinese by any new or external means, and in favor of renewing country and people by the slow but sure methods of morality and religion, seem unanswerable.—*Nation*.

Pickett and his Men. By La Salle Corbell Pickett (Mrs. G. E. Pickett). Published by Mrs. Pickett, Washington, D. C. Printed and bound by The Foote & Davies Co., Atlanta, Ga.

In this handsome volume the widow of the Confederate General who led his division in the historic and desperate charge at Gettysburg, relates the facts of his military career. She does more; she tells parts of the romantic story of her own married life in the closing year of the

Civil War, and the strange experiences of the interval between the wreck of the Confederacy and the full establishment of peace, when the survivors of the Southern army could settle themselves to industrious bread-winning with assurance of unmolested safety. These passages have a value that no other chapter of the book can possess. Her outline of her hero's life is authentic, and her praise of him and his devoted followers is eloquent, yet this deals with history that others could write, if not in such glowing terms. But her personal experience is unique and all her own. She was in Richmond when it fell into our hands, half destroyed by the fires set by the retreating Confederates, and the perils of the great conflagration were mingled with the terrors of capture by an enemy. With dramatic instinct the story is begun here, and she lets us share the emotion of a young mother with her babe in her arms witnessing such scenes, and in the midst of them hearing the newsboys shouting the battle of Five-Forks and the death of her husband! Fortunately, the crowning calamity proved untrue, and, after a week of terrible suspense till the surrender at Appomattox, Pickett himself returned to disprove the harrowing story.

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* * * But we repeat the jndgment that the chapters of the life of the young wife and mother in that turmoil of war will give the book a value to the historian, as well as a charm to the sympathetic reader, which will far exceed that of the military narrative, carefully as it has been prepared.—*Nation.*

Oom Paul's People. By Howard C. Hillegas. D. Appleton & Co.

On many accounts this book will be very acceptable to American readers. Nearly everything that has been written about South Africa is the work of English hands and is not likely to be altogether impartial. Mr. Bryce's admirable book, it is true, is marked by fairness, but it does not cover the critical period since the Jameson raid. Were it brought down to date, it would be the standard authority, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Bryce may some time continue it; but meanwhile we must be content with the contemporary reports. Mr. Hillegas writes as a citizen of the United States, familiar with the commercial interests of his country in South Africa, and personally acquainted with the leading men there, both Boers and Englishmen. In spite of the fact that our trade with the Transvaal has become very considerable, he does not regard the rule of the Boers as oppressive, and evidently considers that the complaints which we hear of it are exaggerated. As a rule his descriptions are graphic and concise, and his book is in general well worth reading.—*Nation.*

A Primer of Forestry. Part I. The Forest. By Gifford Pinchot. [Bulletin No. 24, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry.] Washington, Government Printing Office.

This little book of perhaps not twenty thousand words, with 130 illustrations, will be thankfully received by those whom it concerns, and will doubtless contribute to the weal and wealth of the nation. Though arboriculture is one thing and silviculture another, yet an introductory chapter is judiciously devoted to the life of the tree, its parts, its food, its chemical composition, how it breathes by leaves and lenticels, how it grows at the different seasons, and the consequent structure of the wood, its annual rings, its medullary rays, its heart-wood, etc. The second chapter treats of the differences in the silvatic characters, of trees, especially between "tolerant" trees, which flourish under more or less heavy shade in early youth, and "intolerant" trees, which demand a comparatively light cover, or even unrestricted light. This capital distinction is the secret of much that seems incomprehensible in lucarian history, and may be called the key to forestry. Various other characters, such as the nature of the seeds, the tendency to sprout, the requirement of moisture, and resistance to heat, cold and injuries are here considered. The next chapter—a deeply interesting one—describes the course of events in the life of a forest. Although in an ancient forest trees differing in age by centuries grow side by side, yet, in order to show how this ultimate stationary state of things is brought about, the author follows the progress of a forest crop of uniform age from the seed through all the successive phases of life until it reaches maturity, bears seed in its turn, and finally declines in fertility and strength, until at last it passes away and its place is filled by a new generation. The last chapter treats of the enemies of the forest, especially fire, "reckless" lumbering and sheep grazing. We do not know that we can agree that stripping off a forest can properly be called "reckless" lumbering. Is it not often a method forced upon the owner by the State, which taxes this kind of property at such a ruinous rate that no other course is open to him?

In its clear presentation of the rationale of its subject, in the force of its reasons enhanced by entire moderation, this tract is quite a little masterpiece.—*Nation.*

The English Pre-Raphaelite Painters: Their Associates and Successors. By Percy N. Bate. The Macmillan Company.

What gives the chief attraction, if not the chief value to this beautiful volume is the ninety photogravure reproductions of the masterpieces of forty-nine painters of this school that have influenced and, in no small degree, dominated English painting for the last half century. The letter press, however, is much more than we are wont to look for in publications of this sumptuous character. It fulfils the promise of the

preface to give an orderly review of the work of those who have painted under Pre-Raphaelite inspiration, thus doing what Quiller Couch or Holman Hunt promised and so singularly failed to do.

We have here then, for the first time in book form, the essential facts briefly and accurately stated, not merely of the inception and rise of the movement, but of its development and final merging into the broad stream of English art. The tone throughout is judicial yet sympathetic. Sculpture and the decorate arts are purposely left aside, nor is allusion made to the poetry for which several of the Brotherhood were distinguished. We note with pleasure that in the list of illustrations the owners and, the case arising, the photographers are named. Pictures are thus located in a way that will often prove useful.

The history begins with the formation of the Brotherhood, takes up in turn Madox Brown, Hunt, Millais, Rossetti, and passes on to the lesser lights and to the romanticists of the guild, Sandys, Solomon and Wilson. The history is then carried down through Hughes and Paton, Collins, Morris and their fellows, to the decorative school of Shields, Crane and Scott, and the present day representatives of Pre-Raphaelitism, Cayley Robinson and Byam Shaw. So this book is not only beautiful in make, but it is a contribution of real value to the history of English art.—*Churchman.*

The Roman History of Appian of Alexandria. Translated from the Greek by Horace White, MA., LL.D. With maps and illustrations. The Macmillan Company.

It is rare, indeed, in these days that a translator has an opportunity such as Dr. White's; rare, too, is it to find a translation of any ancient author which so well fills the needs both of the English reader and of the student of the classics. More than two centuries have passed since the death of John Davies, whose version of the "History," first printed in 1679 and again in 1690 and 1703, has long been inaccessible except in great libraries. Since his day there have been a French translation in 1808, an Italian in 1830, and two in German (the latter in 1829-1831). Obviously, the field was open for a new comer, and it was worth working; for, as Dr. White observes, "Appian deals with the most momentous events of the ancient world, and his work can never be lost sight of while men continue to take an interest in Roman history.

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Dr. White's preface contains all that is known or conjectured about the life of Appian, a summary of the contents of his works, with an appreciative notice of the invaluable labors of Schweighäuser upon them and some account of the other leading editions, a brief estimate of Appian's style and a fuller examination of his authority and his sources. In connection with the vexed question of sources, Dr. White critinak and Vollgraff, reaching the conclusion that the last named is the most satisfactory, and concurring with him in holding that Appian's general source for the civil wars was a Greek and not a Latin writer.

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In the translation proper, Dr. White confesses that he has not tried to reproduce the author's style, but that his aim has been to put the whole work into smooth, idiomatic English. In this cally reviews the monographs of Wynne, Hnaim he has been very successful, but the result is necessarily a certain deadness of level, entirely unrelieved by any of the rhetorical flights through which Appian's Greek sometimes rises almost to eloquence. Aside from this, however, the translation is very faithful; difficulties are faced and not avoided, and often, in the most perplexing passages, an alternative rendering, due sometimes to variant readings, is provided in footnotes. And we are glad to observe that while Dr. White does not attempt to introduce the flavor of antiquity by the use of "thees" and "thous" and "haths" and similar archaisms, yet, on the other hand, he never gives offence by using modern slang or the lower sort of colloquialisms. —*Nation.*

The Government of Municipalities. By Dorman B. Eaton. The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Eaton has in this volume provided us with the best systematic treatise that is available for American student, law-maker or municipal reformer upon the principles that should be observed in the framing of a city charter, and upon the position of the American city in the State of which it is one of the minor jurisdictions. The book is logical and argumentative, rather than historical or descriptive; and its opinions are so strongly and definitely expressed that it will not find full acceptance in all quarters. It will, however, carry conviction to many minds, and it must have a decided influence upon future legislation affecting the structure of the city governments in this country. Mr. Eaton finds in the English system of municipal government the best general framework. He proceeds to adapt that system to American purposes. He places himself with those who regard the common council, rather than the mayor, as the center of a proper municipal organization. There can be no doubt of the gradual drift of the best opinion in this country towards that view—the only position of stable equilibrium and the only one fitted to a democratic system of government. Mr. Eaton, more than any other one man, has identified himself with the great cause of an efficient, non-partisan civil service in this country; and he has been a life-long student of public administration. As a lawyer and a public official in times past he has had much practical experience both with the drafting of administrative laws and with their practical working. This volume is the ripe product of many years of thought, experience and observation.—*Review of Reviews.*

Scotland's Ruined Abbeys. By Howard Crosby Butler. Profusely illustrated. The Macmillan Company.

In the present reaction against the conventional and the stereotyped, a book like *Scotland's Ruined Abbeys* ought to attract the attention of many travellers to ruins not a bit less lovely and enjoyable than Melrose. Mr. Howard Crosby Butler, formerly lecturer on architecture at Princeton, has written an excellent historical and descriptive account of Scotland's ruined abbeys, including in addition to Melrose, Dryburgh and Holyrood, the lesser known ruins of Dunfermline, Iona, Kelso, Jedburgh, Pluscarden, Haddington Priory, Arbroath, Kinloss, Beauly, Kilwinning, Dundrennan, Glenluce, Crosraguel, Lincluden, Sweetheart and St. Ninian. The architectural parts of these descriptions are not less good than the brief references to the scenes enacted near them and to the associations which cluster around them, and it is evident that much of the charm pertaining to visits to these deserted shrines is to be found in the human life near them, unspoiled by too frequent contact with visitors. This, however, is barely suggested, the author having devoted most of his attention, in a book which has evidently been a labor of love, to an accurate and painstaking architectural description, which never becomes too profound for the average reader. A good deal of the history of Scotland and its chief families is mingled with that of these abbeys, and the book contains a large number of line drawings and ground plans of the abbeys described.—Boston *Herald.*

Among English Hedgerows. By Clifton Johnson, with an Introduction by Hamilton W. Mabie. The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Clifton Johnson is known to many readers as a skillful illustrator of nature books, an artist who has learned how to use the camera for the making of pictures that are a good deal more than photographs. This development of the possibilities of the camera is largely a result of the amateur use of the instrument. Its wondrous possibilities were bound to be discovered, sooner or later, and as its use by amateurs increased, it soon reached people of artistic tastes who found out its capabilities for something more that the mere mechanical reproduction of the scene before the lens. It was then that its use as an adjunct for the artistic illustration of books became apparent, and Mr. Clifton Johnson soon became one of the best known adepts in this especial field. In addition it was also found that he was as skillful with the pen as with the camera, and could describe a scene as well as capture it on the sensitive plate. An evidence of his skill in both fields is before us in a handsome volume bearing the title, *Among English Hedgerows* It came about in this way: Mr. Johnson visits England, and recalling Irving's dictum as given in the Sketch Book, as to getting an insight into the English character, he went out into the villages and hamlets, lived there, and came in close contact with the common people in their own homes. He describes them in a series of sketches whose narrative has a smack of that close relationship and intimate knowledge which can only come from a daily contact, very different from that of the ordinary tourist. We have never seen fresher or more interesting pictures of rural England and her people than Mr. Johnson has given us in this book. Nor have we ever seen better illustrations of their daily life and environments than is furnished by the pictures, in every case reproductions of the photographs caught with Mr. Johnson's camera—with which these pages are filled. It is apparent that the same artistic sense that controlled him in the selection of his subjects influenced deeply his pen pictures of the life of village and hamlet, farm and wayside. He sees things that escape the ordinary tourist; little things, truly, but they give detail, and reflect the character of the people, giving the "color values," to use a photographic expression—that are found in their lives. The photographer, seeking to use the camera from the view point of the artist, can study Mr. Johnson's pictures with profit, while the reader will find his descriptions of English rural life full of the truth and freshness of nature. The book is handsomely printed on heavy paper.—Brooklyn *Eagle.*

A History of England for High Schools and Academies. By Katharine Coman and Elizabeth K. Kendall. The Macmillan Company.

With a view to meeting the entrance requirements of several universities, Miss Coman and Miss Kendall, of Wellesley College, have written a *History of England for High Schools and Academies.* The chief points of difference between their volume and its well known predecessors seem to be the adoption of a topical rather than of a purely chronological treatment, profuse illustration by means of portraits, maps, cuts of buildings, etc , and a large supply of bibliographies. The text follows good authorities, is clear and direct, gives a fair share of notice to each period and is devoid of unpleasant mannerisms. Among distinctive features we must mention the authors' great regard for social and economic history. They have used Traill's "England" freely and to good effect. Apparently Dr. Cunningham's works have also helped them. A book of this sort avoids controversial questions, and we find no new opinions either to praise or to condemn. Choice of subject, style and accuracy are the points upon which the failure or success of a school manual turns, together. in recent days, with the quality of maps and illustrations. In the present treatise these structural parts are all sound, and accordingly we pronounce the work successful. Among its other virtues, too, may be accounted wise omission of many obscure details which often encumber such writings. It is

strongly but not expensively bound, the value being put where it should properly go, namely, into the contents. Over against so much praise we have almost no censure.—*Nation.*

Browning's Shorter Poems. Selected and Edited by Francis T. Baker, A.M. The Macmillan Company.

This little volume of selections from the poetry of Robert Browning has been compiled with special reference to the capacities of the boys and girls of high school age, for whom it is intended. As a matter of fact, most of Browning's best poetry can be appreciated by any reader possessed of any imagination or ability, but so much has been said of his obscurity, and the Browning societies have made such painful exhibitions of their efforts to read occult meaning into the simplest of lines, that the ordinary mortal who thinks he understands the great poet hardly dares to assert the fact for fear of being suspected of "posing," while to other ordinary mortals he remains a closed book because of their doubts of their own ability. The present edition of his shorter poems presents little in the way of criticism, but the notes at the end of the volume are comprehensive and cover such matters as are not settled by an appeal to the dictionary.—Providence *Journal.*

The Teaching Botanist. By Wm. F. Ganong, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company.

Professor Ganong presents the educational world with a useful and suggestive manual of information upon botanical instruction in this volume. It is a book about the art of teaching the subject, not a text-book of the subject itself. It is strictly on pedagogical lines, and no teacher of botany can fail to be profited by its perusal, whether all its suggestions are adopted or not. It is the ripe result of profound scholarship and wide, practical experience. Since botanical instruction is no longer confined to teaching how to collect, name and preserve specimens, but looks into and leads into the profounder subjects of plant anatomy, functions and relations, there has been taken a long step forward. This is one of the best books we have seen on the modern lines, and it will be widely welcomed alike by teachers and mature students of botany.—*Education.*

Romances of Roguery. An Episode in the History of the Novel. By Frank Wadleigh Chandler. In Two Parts. Part I., The Picaresque Novel in Spain. The Macmillan Company.

Literature in rags and tatters ought, on the face of it, to be a depressing spectacle; but as a matter of fact, in its most flagrantly unconventional form, namely, in the Picaresque novel, it is infinitely engaging. We are glad to welcome this first installment of Mr. Chandler's contribution to the Columbia University "Studies in Literature." He has a fascinating theme, and while we wish that he had found it possible to issue his treatise in complete form we must admit that the Spanish side of his task was well worthy of occupying the entire first volume, and demanding our exclusive attention. As Mr. Chandler justly says: "Rogues in letters could and did arise independent of Spanish influence, suggested by the rogueries of actuality, always present and always interesting; but, with very few exceptions, those that count for anything in the development of romance bear unmistakable tokens of kinship to the Picaros of Spain."

His method is to sketch first the most ancient sources of the Picaresque narrative, going back to classical writers like Petronius and Apuleius, and the Italian "Novelle," and then traversing the historical position of each Spanish contribution to this class of literature. His history is well arranged, his criticism is just and his descriptions give an excellent idea of the various novels discussed. Of equal value with his text, and, indeed, a piece of work for which students cannot be too grateful, is the copious bibliography inserted toward the close of the book. A list of authorities and a full index give to the first half of this enterprise a completeness which augurs well for its rounding out in the forthcoming second volume. It is a work reflecting high credit on the author and on Columbia University.—New York *Tribune.*

Child Life in Tale and Fable. By Etta Austin Blaisdell and Mary F. Blaisdell. The Macmillan Company.

This is a second reader made up of delightful stories, retold in the daintiest style and in the most graphic manner. The authors have caught the charm of true story-telling, and their little book is simply exquisite. It is most carefully graded, the selections are choicely made, and the arrangement is inviting. It is a work sure to please both teacher and little reader.—*Education.*

The Revelation of Jesus. By George Holley, Gilbert, Ph.D., D.D. The Macmillan Company.

This is the most noteworthy historical study of the New Testament sources of Christian doctrine that has appeared in English since the publication of Professor McGiffert's work on the "Apostolic Age." Until now, with the exception of a translation of Wendt's "Die Lehre Jesu," we have had no scientific historical discussion of the whole subject of Jesus' teaching. Professor Gilbert evidently anticipates that objections to his conclusions will be made on theological grounds. But he pointedly observes that "a theological test for a historical work is no test at all." His conclusions will be challenged from both sides: *e. g.*, he regards Jesus as teaching that the final state of souls is irrevocably fixed at death. He also regards the affirmation of Jesus concerning his pre existence (John vi. 62; viii., 58; xvii., 5) as affirming it in a sense not personal and real, but purely ideal, and his descent from heaven (John iii.,

13) as meant to be taken figuratively. A less condensed treatment at certain points might have saved the reader from occasional suspicions of arbitrary judgment; *e. g.*, in the acceptance of Matthew xii., 40, as genuine words of Jesus concerning the "sign of Jonah," while doubting the genuineness of his words in Matthew xxvi., 28, concerning his blood as shed "unto remission of sins." There can be no question, however, either of the large freedom from preconceptions in which Professor Gilbert has wrought, or the loving conscientiousness of his labor to present the real thought of Jesus with the utmost fidelity. His results are certain to command attentive examination.—*Outlook.*

Listening Child, The. By Lucy W. Thacher. Introduction by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. The Macmillan Company.

There are numerous selections of poetry for children, but Mrs. Thacher's anthology will easily take rank with the best of them. Her principle of selection is not a novel one; it is simple to collect the best short poems in the English language with reference to their attractiveness for young readers. In the skill with which she has applied this principle lies the value of her book. It has two admirable qualities: it aims to contain nothing but the very best poetry—the kind of poetry which ought to drop into the memory and imagination of a child, and to lie there for future germination and growth; and, in the second place, it is admirably adapted for reading aloud. The volume may be opened at any point and the eye will rest upon a poem which seems to be wonderfully adapted to the ear of the child as well as to its imagination. Children should make their acquaintance with poetry through the ear rather than through the eye; and this volume will be of great service to those who have learned this fact.—*Outlook.*

Stories from Froissart. By Henry Newbolt. The Macmillan Company.

Henry Newbolt, the young English poet, author of those vigorous sea songs, "Admirals All," has made a judicious selection from the Froissart chronicles under the title *Stories from Froissart* (Macmillan Company, New York). The tastes of youthful readers have been especially consulted in the preparation of the volume, and the full-page illustrations have a romantic glamour which immediately suggests the spell of the famous stories. As a storehouse of me diæval history, Froissart is unexcelled, and beside being delightful stories in themselves, these selections and their many quaint illustrations have much educational value for the young student. The pictures, already alluded to, deserve special notice. They are fac-similes of descriptive drawings contemporary with the chronicles themselves and illustrate in an exceptional way the customs, dress and manners of those times.—*Philadelphia Press.*

History of the Society of Zoar. By E. O. Randall, 115 pp., cloth. $1 25, postpaid. Illustrated. Columbus: Press of Fred Heer. For sale by A. H. Smythe, Columbus, Ohio.

There has just been published a most interesting volume by E. O Randall, of this city, entitled *The History of the Zoar Society; A Sociological Study.* It is an elaborate historical sketch of the community located in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, known as the Separatists Society of Zoar. This interesting experiment in communism, has its origin in 1817, when some five hundred German emigrants from Wurtemburg and Bavaria located at Zoar and established settlement. The communistic features of the society were terminated last winter by a division among the members of the society of the property acquired and held in common for eighty years. It is probably the most extensive and thoroughly tried experiment in communistic socialism ever attempted in this country. Mr. Randall s history of the movement covers more than one hundred pages and is preceded by a diagram of the society's lands, showing the division into lots at the time of the property distribution, and the book is further embellished by a number of halftoned pictures of scenes in and about the town. —*Ohio State Journal.*

Some Principles of Literary Criticism. By C. T. Winchester. The Macmillan Company.

Professor Winchester has produced a fascinating book which emphatically contradicts his modest suggestion that its matter being first prepared for the college lecture room may "betray by a certain dull, didactic manner" the place of its origin. It is strange but it is certainly true that there exists nowhere any work which gives such a compendious statement of the essentials of literature and the grounds of critical estimate. Professor Winchester expounds no philosophy of criticism, nor does he attempt to elaborate a critical method Very few persons will dispute the few fundamental principles that he lays down as essential to the sound critical judgments, or deny the qualities which he points out as indispensable by common consent to all writing which deserves to be called literature.

Whether our author is Homer or Browning, Catullus or Burns, Sophocles or Shakespeare, any estimate of his permanent value must rest upon a consideration of four essential elements: Emotion, imagination, thought and form. Furthermore the writer must often be able to make and to express an historical judgment and must understand the personal equation of his author. He must be moved by an appreciative sympathy, yet he cannot be an impressionist if he would be a true and helpful guide. As Brunetière (considered by Professor Winchester, the ablest of living critics) says in his "Essays in French Literature": "Let us admit it with a good grace; let us put something above our tastes; and since there must be criticism, let us say that there can not be any that is not objective."

The first two chapters are elegant discussions of the definitions and limitations of literature, leading to the four-fold classification of critical examination, which is severally treated under these heads in four succeeding chapters. Then follows a chapter on poetry, one on prose, fiction, and a summary. The illustrative references for chapters third to eighth are admirable and the index is thorough.

Professor Winchester's book invites to quotation on the one hand, but its sustained merit and even excellence warns against the attempt. It should be read in its entirety and will be found a delightful and helpful guide and corrective to literary judgment.—Boston *Transcript.*

The Life of the Spirit. By Hamilton W. Mabie. Dodd, Mead & Company.

Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, in *The Life of the Spirit,* preaches very winningly those little lay sermons of which he is a past master. There are forty-four of them, on most varied subjects of art, morals and right living. If one is to choose, where the feast is so varied, we would direct attention to the excellent little exhortation on "Courage the Only Safety," closing with words applicable alike to individuals and to nations: "The more daring the faith the greater the certainty of the achievement. It is our part to welcome responsibility, to crave the difficult work, to seek the dangerous duty; for these are our divinest opportunities of service and of growth." And this we would supplement with that other little essay on the "Incompleteness of Life," where he finds that "the most encouraging and consoling fact about life is that very incompletion which men are so often tempted to deplore." These words give the key-note of hopefulness and cheer that has made Mr. Mabie's work so widely known and treasured.—*The Churchman.*

Tales of Languedoc. By Samuel Jacques Brun. The Macmillan Company.

Three years ago a western house published a collection of *Tales of Languedoc,* by Samuel Jacques Brun, with an introduction by Harriet Waters Preston. The Macmillans have just brought out in tasteful and handsome form a new edition of these unique legends, with the illustrations by Mr. Peixotto, which capitally interpret the spirit, the scenery and the action of the tales themselves. These stories which M. Brun has collected and translated into English are part of the birthright of every boy in the south of France, and they have been told for so many generations that they are in some ways a curious mixture of ancient and modern ideas. But their very age—the length of time during which they have kept their hold on the affections of the people who have thus transmitted them orally from generation to generation—gives an intimation of their abiding qualities. They let one into the spirit of the south of France to some extent: but whether they be classed as folk-lore or as fairy tales, certain it is that they deserve a place on the shelf beside the works of Grimm and Anderson. As Mrs. Preston says in her introduction, their great merit and charm for the general reader lies in their broad and beaming humor and in their intensely dramatic quality. Character is drawn in true child-fashion, with the fewest and blackest lines; but the effect is immense. There is an endless succession of thrilling incidents and adventures, preposterous in themselves, it may be, but relieved with the most imposing conviction, and rendered quite credible for the moment by the ease of their sequence and the rapidity with which they pass. Inconsistencies are reconciled and anachronisms overborne by the strong vitality of the perennial story.—Boston *Herald.*

The Many-Sided Franklin. By Paul Leicester Ford. New York, The Century Company.

The Many-Sided Franklin is a new departure in biography, and a most welcome one. Something of the sort Mr. Ford gave us in his work on Washington, and in this book on Franklin he works out the system to its fullest extent. In place of a connected recital, year by year, of the great man's life, a recital which is apt to grow prosy in its enforced sequence, or, if circumstances and events are told in a more interesting manner the principal figure is lost sight of, we have here a series of papers, each of which reviews some side of Franklin's character and talents, following each feature throughout his life. Some reiteration is necessary by this method, as the younger years of our celebrated compatriot and the chief events in his history, so closely interwoven with important events in our national life, are repeated in each chapter to point the traces of the characteristic or the particular talent treated. But the reiteration is not prosy or tiresome, and serves well to brighten the tones of the picture, and to bring nearer to us in his every day life the m public life we all know so well.

It is the ideal biography for such a man as Franklin, whose history is public property of the nation, for such a one grows in time to be a sort of lay figure, of whom our youth learn mechanically but without any particular warmer interest unless circumstances, or such a book as Mr. Ford's, bring them nearer to the real Franklin, or the "True George Washington." In twelve rich chapters we read of "Franklin's Family Relations," his "Physique," "Education," "Religion," his life as a "Printer and Publisher, Writer and Journalist," and as "Jack of all Trades," his "Relations with the Fair Sex"; then of "Franklin the Scientist," the "Humorist, the Politician and Diplomatist," and finally some interesting notes on "Franklin's Social Life," in the narrower sense. Much rare material and intimate information has been gathered here, and offered the reader in attractive form.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Books Received

BANKS.—**A Year's Prayer-Meeting Talks.** By Louis Albert Banks, D.D. (*Funk & Wagnall*.) Pp 297. $1 00.

CASTEGNIER.—**Contés De La Vie Rustique' arranged with Explanatory Notes in English** By George Castegnier, B.—ès—S., B.—ès—L. (*William R. Jenkins.*) Pp. 269. 45 cents.

DOLE.—**The Theology of Civilization.** By Charles F. Dole, author of 'The Coming People" (*Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.*) 16mo, cloth. $1 00.

HARRISON.—**The Anglo Maniacs.** By Mrs. Burton Harrison, with Dana Gibson's Illustrations. (*The Century Co.*) 16mo. $1 25.

HARRISON.—**The Circle of a Century.** By Mrs Burton Harrison. (*The Century Co.*) 12mo. $1.25.

HARTSHORNE.—**For Thee Alone.** Poems of Love selected by Grace Harishorne. (*Dana Estes & Company.*) Pp xxvi + 294 $1 50.

HAWTHORNE.—**One of Those Coincidences, and other Stories.** By Julian Hawthorne, and others. (*Funk & Wagnall.*) 12mo, cloth Pp. 315. $1.00.

JACKSON.—**When Shiloh Came.** By Ambrose Lester Jackson. (*J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co.*) Pp. 300. $1 50.

OTIS.—**Off Santiago With Sampson.** By James Otis, author of "Jenny Wren's Boarding House," "Jerry's Family," "The Boy's Revolt," "The Boys of 1745," etc. Illustrated. (*Dana Estes & Company.*) Pp. 109.

OTIS.—**When Dewey Came to Manila or Among the Filipinos.** By James Otis, author of "Jenny Wren's Boarding House," "Jerry's Family," "The Boy's Revolt," "The Boys of 1745," etc. (*Dana Estes & Company.*) Pp. 107. 75 cents.

POLLARD.—**Dreams of To-Day.** By Percival Pollard. (*Way & Williams.*) Pp. 264.

STRATEMEYER.—**The Minute Boys of Bunker Hill.** By Edward Stratemeyer, author of "The Minute Boys of Lexington," "Under Dewey at Manila," "A Young Volunteer in Cuba," "Fighting in Cuban Water," "Richard Dare's Venture," "Oliver Bright's Search," "Bound to be an Electrician,' etc. Illustrated by J. W. Kennedy. (*Dana Estes & Company.*) Pp 308.

WHITEING.—**The Island or The Adventures of a Person of Quality.** By Richard Whiteing, author of "No. 5 John Street." (*The Century Company.*) 12mo, pp. 225. $1.50.